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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.

The Competitive Examination Project—Bill for Lease of Alaska Seal Fisheries—A Congressional Inquiry Answered—The Tariff—Segar, of Virginia, Refused a Seat—Further Developments in the Cadetship Business—The Educational Convention.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1870.

Cadet Appointments.

The project of making competitive examinations the basis of admission to the schools at West Point and Annapolis was presented before the House Military Committee to-day, by Prof. B. G. Northrup, of New Haven. He brought out some interesting facts about the class that entered West Point in 1863, and graduated in 1867. It numbered ninety-nine, of whom fifty-three were appointed in the usual way and forty-six were taken from the ranks of the army after examination by or under direction of Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Rosecrans, Burnside, and others. At the end of the first half year fifteen of the fifty-three failed and were dropped, and at the end of the year thirteen more went out, while of the forty-six brought in after competitive examination not a single one failed during the whole year. Mr. Northrup called attention to the results gained in France and England by pursuing the competitive system, and argued that its adoption here would not only improve the naval and military schools, but be of advantage to education generally in the country. He does not favor any such stringent regulations as prevail in foreign countries, but would have each member of Congress make his selection of a cadet after examination of those in his district who apply for appointments. The members of the committee seemed doubtful about the policy of passing a law, but thought it might be possible to put through a concurrent resolution recommending as the sense of Congress that such examination be had. This would be a step in the right direction and there is hope that the committee will advise the passage of such a resolution.

The Alaska Fisheries.

The House Committee of Commerce to-day agreed on a bill relative to the Alaska fur seal fisheries. It provides that one hundred thousand seals may be killed yearly for the next twenty years, unless the Secretary of the Treasury restricts the number. The annual rental for the privilege of taking these seals is not to be less than fifty thousand dollars, to be secured by deposit of Government bonds, and each skin must pay a revenue tax of two dollars. The Secretary is to lease the business immediately to proper and responsible parties to the best advantage of the United States, and with due regard to the interests of the government, native inhabitants and protection of the fisheries. The lease is to run twenty years from the first of May next, and the lessees are to give a bond of half a million dollars. The bill is a long one, and these are only its essential points. It does not widely differ from the one passed by the Senate nearly a year ago. The idea of Secretary Boutwell is that the government itself had better go into the business, but in this he was quite decisively overruled by the Committee.

Repairing Foreign Vessels in our Docks.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent a reply to Fernando Wood's resolution asking why certain Spanish frigates were allowed to enter our docks for repairs. The letter was brief and directly to the point, showing that no such vessels had been entered for repairs or any other purpose. That two had applied for permission to simply deposit part of their armament and equipment in the Navy Yard preparatory to going into private docks, which application was not favorably answered for the reason that it was not properly presented. The Secretary says further, however, that it has always been our custom to give the use of unoccupied docks to vessels needing repair when they belong to nations with which we are at peace, for the reason that similar courtesies are extended to us by other nations. He adds also that our docks at Brooklyn are all in use, and therefore cannot be given up to the vessels of Spain or any other country.

The Tariff Bill.

The vote in the House to-day in taking up the tariff bill was of no special significance. General Butler wanted to bring the Georgia bill forward, but it was decided by 71 to 57 to spend the afternoon on the tariff question. The affirmative vote was more than half Democratic, the object being to give Brooks a chance to deliver his long and carefully prepared argument against the measure. General Schenck said he would allow full opportunity for adverse debate.

Mr. Segar Ruled Out.

The Committee on Elections has decided against the claims of Segar to a seat in the House as a Representative at large from Virginia. There never was any reason for thinking he could get this seat, as the House ruled in the negative on similar cases for Tennessee and South Carolina.

The Cadetship Traffic.

One of the parties to pocketing the three hundred dollars from the friends of the cadet appointed by Mr. Mungen was before the Military Committee to-day. He testified that he was urged by others to take hold and try to get Mungen to decide in favor of the boy, and that after his fitness for the place had been shown and the recommendations of a number of prominent Democrats had been obtained, the nomination was made. Upon this the sum named was paid to Wilson, the witness, and he retained two hundred and twenty-five dollars, giving seventy-five to a district attorney named Brotherton. The testimony was positive to the effect that Mungen knew nothing of his part of the transaction. The Committee has ascertained that Edwards, of Georgia, sold his naval cadetship for three hundred dollars. Mr. Covode, hearing that ex-Marshal Milward, who divided the one thousand dollars with a man named Fitzgerald, was very sick, appeared before the committee and insisted that one or two members should be sent over to Philadelphia to take the sworn statement of Milward, which will be to the effect that the whole thing was without the least knowledge on Covode's part. General Negley and Mr. Witcher were directed to go over and attend to this matter.

The Price of Gas.

The Washington Gas Company has received answers to a circular sent to all parts of the country, which show that the average price of gas charged by 327 companies on the 1st of January this year is four dollars and forty-two cents. The price here is three dollars and twenty-five cents.

The School Convention.

The Association of School Superintendents, after debate to-day, adopted a resolution asking Congress to take into immediate consideration the educational condition of the Southern States, and give such aid as the exigencies of the times demand. Several members of Congress were present during the discussion, and spoke encouragingly of the feeling in that body toward the bureau of education.

Late Mails.

Western mails by Baltimore and Ohio have been exceedingly irregular of late. Letters have been four and even five days between Cincinnati and this place, and paper mails are failing frequently.

Ports of Entry.

Delegates from Western Boards of Trade were before the House Committee on Commerce today, and had a hearing on the Port of Entry bill. The matter was postponed till next week.

The Tobacco Interest.

A considerable delegation of tobacco men from New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Cincinnati are here interviewing Commissioner Delano and the Ways and Means Committee, to have changes made in the internal revenue law. They find the Committee favorably inclined toward some of their suggestions.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY.

The expenditures of the Treasury Department for February were:

Civil and miscellaneous	$3,412,441
War	[illegible]
Navy	1,870,[illegible]
Pensions	5,250,000
Indians	393,227
Total	$15,284,488

The above does not include the expenditures on account of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The customs receipts for the last week were 4,879,767.

THE SHELDON-HUNT CONTEST.

Messrs. Stevenson and Burdett, of the sub-Committee on Elections, will make a majority report recommending that Mr. Sheldon, sitting member from the New Orleans District, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Kerr will make a minority report that Hunt, the contesting member, is entitled to the seat. Both reports will be made directly to the House without previous submission to the entire Committee.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT CONNECTICUT.

The President has accepted an invitation of the citizens of eastern Connecticut to attend the proposed grand mass meeting on Woodstock Common on the 4th of July next, in honor of the day, and particularly in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth amendment. Hon. Stewart L. Woodward and Hon. B. F. Butler will address the meeting. The President, in accepting the invitation, which he did without qualification, said he hoped Congress would adjourn early, so he could go to Long Branch in June.

THE ONEIDA.

Secretary Fish has received a dispatch from the United States Minister, dated Yokohama, February 1st, stating that the wreck of the Oneida had been discovered, and her armament may possibly be recovered. A thorough investigation is being held.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO ANNAPOLIS.

The President has selected the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at the Naval Academy in May: Thos. Cadwallader, New Jersey; Stanley G. Trott, South Carolina; Gen. F. F. Reynolds, U.S.A.; John R. Bartlett, Rhode Island; Moses Taylor, New York; Paul Dillingham, Wisconsin, and Prof. H. B. Wilson, Minnesota.

PERSONAL.

Judge Busteed is about to leave for Alabama to open the spring term of the United States Court.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

A delegation from the National Tobacco Association held a lengthy consultation with Commissioner Delano to-day. They advocated a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, arguing that an annual revenue of $25,000,000 would be thus obtained. They meet the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow.

FAILED TO PAY.

The Secretary of State has informed Congress that Venezuela has failed to comply with her agreement to make a payment of the principal and interest awarded to citizens of the United States by the mixed commission formed under the convention of 1866.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAMERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate the draft of a bill for the better security of life on steamers, approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors. It includes all the essential points of previous statutes, and a large number of new and stringent provisions.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce has concluded to recommend that the seal fisheries of Alaska be leased to a company recently organized for a term of twenty years on certain pecuniary conditions.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Shipments of Tea by Rail—No Detention of Trains on the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—One thousand packages of tea, the cargo of the Benefactress, go forward to Chicago by rail to-day. The remaining ten thousand packages are ordered shipped to New York by the consignees, all by rail, at special rates.

Trains are coming from the East on time—passenger time six days and twenty hours, freight time sixteen to seventeen days. There has not been an hour's detention on the Pacific Railroad west of Salt Lake this winter.

Deery and Rudolph are practicing daily, preparatory to the championship billiard match Saturday evening next.

A shock of earthquake was felt on Russian river and in Napa Valley yesterday. Mt. St. Helena, a conspicuous volcanic peak, was the center of the disturbed region, which abounds in evidence of former volcanic action.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy snow storm, trains on the Pacific Railroad arrive on time. Passengers report winter traveling pleasanter than summer, on account of the absence of alkali dust and heat. The Union Pacific Company have now covered the troublesome cuts on the road with sheds. Overland travel is considerably increasing.

Rumors of the departure of a filibustering expedition to Mexico are founded on the fact that several prominent capitalists of this city equipped and armed a number of men and sent them to Arizona to hold possession of rich mineral deposits recently discovered near the head waters of the Gila river. The mines are reported to be of marvellous richness. The Indians are numerous and hostile, and armed men are necessary to protect the mines. The opening of rich silver deposits on the lower levels of the Gould & Curry mines have had the effect to strengthen Washoe stocks.

It is stated that Gen. Sedgewick, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has received positive orders to locate twenty-five miles of the road from San Diego. The work will be commenced as soon as possible.

Late Arizona advices state that the Indians are quiet near Prescott, but in open warfare in the southern part of the Territory. They attacked the mail train en route from Apache Pass to Tucson. The driver and escort escaped. It is reported they attacked the Salt river settlements, and captured all the cattle.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution declaring that railroads not paying interest on bonds shall be protected against interference outside of the State.

NASHVILLE, March 3—The House to-day discharged the committee appointed to investigate the circular of Trimble, Fletcher and other leading Republicans, on the ground that the circular was a political document, and not intended to be disrespectful to the Legislature. Mr. Steele's bill to fund the bonded debt of the State at the price realized by the sale of bonds by railroads passed a second reading without opposition. A resolution was adopted directing the Controller to receive no bonds in payment of dues of the State except past due bonds.

MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The woman's suffrage bill passed by the Minnesota Legislature, submitting the question to a vote of the adult male and female citizens of the State at the fall election, has been signed by Gov. Austin, and is now a law of the State.

The bill before the Minnesota Legislature providing for the payment of the old State railroad bonds passed the Senate to-day, after being so amended as to exempt lands from taxation for ten years. As amended it afterwards passed the House, and only awaits the signature of the Governor. It will be recollected that this bill provides for the devotion of the State internal improvement lands to paying the State railroad bond indebtedness.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—The general appropriation bill was introduced in the House to-day. It appropriates one million one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars for State purposes. The Legislature adjourns to-morrow morning until Tuesday.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 3.—Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn at midnight. The session has lasted ninety-six days, and 219 bills have been passed.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 3.—A bill was reported in the legislature to-day, requiring all State officers to take the oath required by the fourteenth amendment.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill came up in the House to-day. An amendment was adopted requiring five Kentucky directors to be appointed, invested with coequal powers with the Cincinnati trustees, and without whose concurrence nothing can be done. A bill will soon be reported in the House, authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners for the revision of the statute laws of the State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1870.

MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions favoring the widening and improvement of Welland canal, and State aid to the Oswego and Midland Railroad, and deploring the untimely death of Anson Burlingame.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge Blatchford has denied a motion to discharge the attachments in the case of John N. Cushing and other against the property in this country of John Laird, builder of the Alabama, and looking to the recovery of damages for the destruction of the ship Sonora.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

The stakes in the Edwards-Collyer prize fight were embezzled by the messenger from the temporary to the final stake holder. The loss was assumed by the temporary stake holder, and Edwards received the money.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The District Attorney has recognized the recent decision of Judge McCunn in the habeas corpus cases, and brought two prisoners before him to-day on such writ, notwithstanding the Court of Oyer and Terminer is in session.

LARCENY.

The trial of Jerome Bradley, for the alleged larceny of $10,000 in bonds from Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, is progressing. A nolle prosequi was entered against Barton M. Johnson, jointly indicted with him, and Johnson was used as a witness, testifying that he received the bonds from Bradley to negotiate.

THE RECENT EXPRESS CONTRACT,

By which certain routes were surrendered to the Adams Company, has been finally closed by the payment of the money involved, $600,000.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Delaware and Raritan canal will be opened for navigation on the 15th inst.

FIRE.

A fire last night at No. 41 Warren street occasioned $10,000 damage to Messrs. Morrow F. Weil and others. Insured.

MURDER.

The body of Thomas S. Flynn, brother of Coroner Flynn, was found in North River this morning. His watch was missing, and it is supposed he was murdered and robbed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The advanced pupils in drawing in Cooper Union are to be transferred for instruction to the National Academy of Design, which proposes to establish also a reading room for the benefit of artists.

BURGLARY.

The house of James Cagny, on Washington street, has been robbed of $2,000 worth of bonds and jewelry.

FIRE AT PORT RICHMOND.

A row of tenements in Port Richmond, Staten Island, occupied by eleven families, were burned yesterday. Loss $8,000.

A MOTHER MURDERS HER CHILD.

Mrs. Catherine Tice, living at Ellenville, Ulster county, killed her two year old child by cutting its throat on Saturday, after a quarrel with her husband.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF BRUTALITY.

A match for the light-weight championship is being arranged between Billy Edwards and Barney Aaron. Both the parties have consented and put up a forfeit. The fight is to take place in three months, for stakes not less than $2,000 a side. Articles will be signed in a few days.

ANOTHER TRIP IN SEARCH OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

Captain C. F. Hall proposes to make another trip in search of the northwest passage. He intends to start with a one hundred and fifty ton steam propeller, to be provided also with sail. He will also have a top-sail schooner of about one hundred and fifty tons. His route will be into Jones Sound, and thence by sea or land, as circumstances favor, to the pole. After taking his vessels as far as practicable, Captain Hall intends to use Esquimaux dogs and sledges in prosecuting his search. Admiral Grinnell, of the Japan navy, and recently of the United States navy, will, it is said, accompany Captain Hall.

MOULDING MILL BURNED.

A fire to-night destroyed Squire Brothers' moulding mill, corner of Ninety-third street and Third avenue. Loss $50,000.

YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

Two daughters of Daniel Cronin, of Bridgehampton, L. I., were drowned on Wednesday last by breaking through the ice of a pond.

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB

To-night adopted resolutions in favor of recognizing Cuba by Congress.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE

Will meet General Quesada at Delmonico's Saturday evening. The Cuban Junta asks for contributions of money and clothing and lint, and medicines for the patriot soldiers of Cuba and their families.

A daughter of Daniel Bellinger, of Tonawanda, aged seventeen, was burned to death on Wednesday night, by the explosion of a lamp, containing impure petroleum.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Treasury Investigation Postponed.

Discussion of the Treasury Bills in the Senate—New Police Bill Favorably Reported—The Military History—Mining Bill a Law—Inquiry as to Exorbitant Railway Rates—Suppression of Gambling—Free Pipe Bill Passed Finally, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1870.

SENATE.

The Treasury Bill.

The Treasury bill was discussed all morning without result. Mr. Billingfelt supported his own bill; Messrs. Howard, Olmsted, White and Connell supported the House bill, and Mr. Wallace supported his own bill, there being three bills before the Senate.

The New Police Bill.

The new Philadelphia police bill was reported favorably with amendments.

The Border Raid Bill.

A remonstrance was received from forty citizens of York county against the border raid bill.

The Military History.

Mr. White submitted a report from the Conference Committee with a resolution for a joint committee of five from each House to inquire into the propriety of completing Bates' Military History, with probable cost. Adopted.

Bills Passed and Defeated.

AFTERNOON.—The Senate bill making the act exempting mortgages, &c., from State taxation general was passed, with a proviso added by Mr. Rutan that the bill shall not apply in counties not named in the special acts until November 1st, 1870.

Mr. Connell's bill exempting bequests to charitable or religious institutions from collateral inheritance tax was defeated.

The Senate bill repealing the twenty-fourth section of the registry law of 1869 was defeated.

Senate bill regulating the election of Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth was defeated.

Mr. Billingfelt's bill requiring County Superintendents to distribute school reports, was passed.

Senate bill authorizing married women to purchase or sell and convey their separate property when deserted by their husbands, and to sue for and recover the same was passed.

Mr. White's bill repealing the five hundred dollar license free on foreign insurance companies, and imposing in lieu thereof a tax of three and a half per cent., was passed.

Senate bill authorizing the judges of civil courts to commit or hold to bail persons guilty of the crime of perjury in cases tried before them was passed.

The bill from the House exempting family sewing machines from levy, sale, execution or distress for rent, was passed.

Mr. Nagle's bill for the punishment of persons guilty of any act whereby laborers, mechanics, conveyancers or real estate brokers are deprived of or prevented from collecting wages or commissions was killed.

Senate bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1863 to all merchandising was favored by Messrs. Howard and Graham, and laid over.

The Oil Pipe Bill.

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee in obedience to Senate resolution, providing for the incorporation of petroleum pipe companies, being the free pipe bill for any five citizens who may associate themselves, was called up. Mr. Allen opposed consideration, and notified the Senate that when the House free pipe bill, which he represented as the "oil producers' favorite," should come up, he would favor its passage, because it extended to oil the general manufacturing law of 1863. Mr. Graham favored the Senate bill, which was killed:

YEAS.

Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Graham, Howard,
Kerr, Mumma, Purman, Rutan, Turner,
Stinson, Warfel, White.

NAYS.

Beck, Brodhead, Buckalew, Connell, Duncan,
Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, McIntyre, Miller,
Nagle, Osterhout, Randall, Robison, Watt.

The Senate supplement to the Sunday liquor law changing punishment from fine and imprisonment to fine or imprisonment, passed second reading by 16 to 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The mining bill from the Senate was passed unanimously.

Railroad Inquiry.

Mr. Keene, of Luzerne, introduced a bill for the appointment of a committee of ten to report to the next Legislature whether any railroads of the State have violated their charters by exorbitant rates. Laid over.

Suppression of Gambling.

The bill for the suppression of gambling was debated. Mr. Josephs moved indefinite postponement. Lost. The bill then passed second reading.

Defeated.

AFTERNOON—The bill authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to officers in the late war was defeated.

Bill Passed.

The bill from the Senate authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases was passed.

Discussed.

The bill from the Senate authorizing corporations to capitalize their earnings, was discussed all afternoon.

The Treasury Investigation.

The Senate Finance Committee met this evening, having last night subpoenaed ex-Treasurers Kemble, Moore and McGrath. There was a full attendance of reporters and spectators but no witnesses. Letters and dispatches were presented from Messrs. Kemble, Moore and McGrath, expressing their inability to be present to-night, but that they would be here within a week. The committee adjourned the investigation till Wednesday evening next.

The Mining Bill a Law.

The Governor has just signed the mining bill.

The New Bridge Over the Monongahela—Licensing Foreign Insurance Companies—The Borough of Hilldale—An Important Bill for the Oil Regions.

THE CITIZENS BRIDGE COMPANY.

House Bill No. 728 sets forth that B. F. Jones, A. Garrison, Joseph McKnight, Joseph Dilworth, Alexander Chambers, Theodore Wood, James H. Swett, William C. Robinson, George Kim, Withrow Douglas, M. W. Watson, William M. Lyon, Robert Marshall, William H. Brown, William Phillips, Samuel Harper, Joseph M. Knap, Robert C. Totten, Jacob Painter, William S. Nimick, Isaac Jones, Joseph Walton and William Woods, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to perform the duties hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, they, or any seven of them, shall within one year after the approval of this act, procure a book and enter therein as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise to pay unto the president, directors and company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river from the city of Pittsburgh, at or near Cherry alley, to the borough of South Pittsburgh, the sum of fifty dollars for every share of stock set to our names respectively, in such proportions and at such times as shall be determined by the president and directors, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly entitled 'An act to incorporate the Citizens' Bridge Company of Pittsburgh,'" [witness our hands and seals, &c.,] and shall thereupon give notice in at least three newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh for thirty days at least, when and where the said books shall be opened to receive subscriptions for the stock of said company, at which respective times and place at least two of the said Commissioners shall attend, and permit all persons of lawful age to subscribe in said book until the number of two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, after which the books shall be closed; *Provided*, That at the time of subscribing for said stock each subscriber shall pay ten per centum of the par value of the share or shares subscribed for by him or her, and after deducting all the lawful expenses of the Commissioners the residue of said money shall be paid over to the treasurer elected by said company when organized.

SEC. 2. When twenty or more persons shall have one thousand shares or more, the commissioners, or any seven of them, shall certify in the manner and form, and the Governor shall erect and erect said company with the effect as is provided in an act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Ohio river from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at or near the mouth of Sawmill run, Allegheny county, to the city of Allegheny, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 3. Vests the corporate authority in a board of seven directors, to be chosen annually. Section 4 provides that the spans of the bridge to be erected by said company shall not be of less length than four hundred feet from center to center, and the height of said bridge shall be equal to the height of the bridge of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company over the Monongahela river, between the city of Pittsburgh and the borough of South Pittsburgh.

SECTION 5. The said company are hereby authorized to borrow money to such an amount as may be necessary to carry out the intentions of this act, and to issue their bonds therefor bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum, which said bonds may be sold and disposed of in the same manner and on like terms as is provided by the laws of this Commonwealth in the case of railroad companies.

LICENSING FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senate bill 182 provides that so much of said act as requires the insurance companies therein named to pay the annual sum of five hundred dollars to transact business in this State, be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the first day of January next, and said companies shall comply in all other respects with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the agents thereof shall from and after the date aforesaid retain a tax of three and one-half per centum, in the manner provided by the seventh section of said act.

The Borough of Hilldale.

House bill 705 provides that so much of the borough of Union, in the county of Allegheny, as now incorporated, as is comprised within the following boundaries to-wit: Beginning where the line dividing the lands of the late A. Kirk Lewis, Esq., and Mrs. T. J. Bigham intersect the Southern line of the borough of West Pittsburgh; thence westwardly along said line to the lands of the late Harmar Denny; thence south twelve degrees west one hundred and seventy-six perches by lands of Denny and Shaler; thence north seventy-six degrees east thirty-five perches; thence south fifty-six degrees east sixteen perches; thence south eighty-four perches; thence south thirty-seven degrees west eighty-four perches; thence south thirty-seven degrees, west eighteen perches; thence eastwardly —— perches to the line of Lime street; thence southwardly along Lime street to Lewis street; thence by Saw Mill run eastwardly to the line of Mrs. T. J. Bigham; thence by the line of Mrs. T. J. Bigham and heirs of A. Kirk Lewis, deceased, to the place of beginning, shall, from and after the passage of this act, cease to be a part of said borough of Union, and be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, to be called the borough of Hilldale, and shall enjoy the privileges and be subject to the limitations and restrictions of the general laws of this Commonwealth relating to boroughs. Said borough shall form a separate election and school district.

Relief of James M. Faas.

House bill No. 689 provides that the Controller of Allegheny be authorized and required to examine the claim of J. M. Faas, against the estate of the late Sheriff Harry Woods, and ascertain the balance due him with interest, after receiving his proper dividend from said estate, and to certify the balance so found to the Commissioners of said county, whose duty it shall be to direct the same to be paid as other claims against the county are paid. This is a claim for bread furnished the county prison.

Negatived.

The bill for the better prosecution of disorderly and drunken persons in Allegheny county, which virtually restores to aldermen and justices of the peace the power to impose fines, has been reported negatively. The bill will not, as it should not, pass.

Mining, Transportation and Storage of Oil.

House bill No. 182, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate, provides that the provisions of an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved the 18th day of July, 1863, and the supplements thereto, be and the same are hereby extended to the transportation and storage of petroleum in the counties of Venango, Warren, Forest, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler and Beaver, and that any company organized for such purposes under the provisions of said act, shall have the right to transport, store, insure, and ship petroleum, and for that purpose to lay down, construct and maintain pipes, tubing, tanks, offices, and such other machinery, devices or arrangements as may be necessary, and to enter upon, use and occupy such lands as may be requisite for the purposes of the company, and for rights of entry upon lands, rights of ways, and the use of materials necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of said lines of pipes, and fixtures as aforesaid, they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the limitations and restrictions of railroad companies, as contained in an act relating to railroad companies, approved February 19th, 1849, and the supplements thereto; *Provided however*, That nothing hereing contained shall be construed to authorize the construction of any railroad.

SEC. 2. That any company organized under the provisions of this act may at any time change the location of the whole, or any part of their pipes or construct a branch or branches from any point or points on the main line, to any other point or place within the counties aforesaid, but before doing so a majority of the directors of said company shall make or cause to be made a certificate in writing, setting forth the proposed change, particularly setting forth the route and termini; have the same acknowledged before a notary public and recorded in the same manner as shall be provided in the original articles of the association.

CUBA.

EXECUTIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Eighteen Members of a Masonic Lodge Sacrificed—Twenty or Thirty More to be Slaughtered—Unavailing Efforts to Save the Americans—Our Consul Asks for a Man-of-War.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Havana letter gives the details of the arrest and execution by the Spaniards of the alleged Cuban Junta at Santiago. The arrests numbered forty to fifty, and, as already published, eighteen have been executed, including two Americans. The executed gentlemen, when arraigned before the military commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of the association to which they belonged, but denied its being a political junta, but only a Masonic lodge; that they met together as Masons for masonic purposes, and not as politicians for political purposes. This defense appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards. A Catalonian priest, who has been noted for the ultraism of his loyalty and violent denunciation of Cubans, immediately pronounced Free Masons no better than insurgents; that the rising of Yara was plotted and planned in a Masonic lodge; that Cespedes is a Mason, and that wherever Masons congregate there Spanish loyalty dies. The American Consul, Mr. Phillips, ably seconded by Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul, endeavored hard to save the lives of his two countrymen, Dannery and Portuondo, but without success. The volunteers insisted upon their life-blood being shed, as well as that of their Cuban associates, and thwarted all appeals to the Lieutenant Governor of the District to spare them. The two Americans were Free Masons, and one of the Cubans was Senor Andres la Puente, the Grand Orient of the Masons of the island.

Mr. Phillips reports that the remaining prisoners are to be executed soon, but statements from other sources are that the Lieutenant Governor is opposed to any more executions, and has written to Rodas for instructions. The volunteers, headed by Col. Boet, were furious at the delay, and clamoring loudly for the execution of all the arrested parties. It may have happened already that the Lieutenant Governor had to succumb to their demands. I am assured that other Americans are also included in the lot. Mr. Phillips has asked the American Government for a man-of-war. The British Consul has also written his Government that a British war vessel should be kept constantly at his disposal. On the 12th a British subject, Frederick Jordon, ship carpenter, was murdered by a Spanish volunteer. The murderer was arrested, and his bloody act is said to have been done from other motives than politics.

HAVANA, March 3.—The officers of the Volunteer Legion called on the Captain General to-day, and formally offered their services in behalf of the Spanish cause. They are fully organized and ready to take the field.

Admiral Malcamp has sailed with five gunboats to watch the expedition reported to have left New York.

Two hundred and twenty-eight insurgents, commanded by Jose Martin, some armed with rifles and others with machetes, came from the Puerto Principe region yesterday and voluntarily surrendered to the Government authorities. One hundred and forty more presented themselves at Lameras and Rioos, and asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to Spain.

CHICAGO.

Death of an Editor—A Baroness Divorced.

CHICAGO, March 3.—D. S. Parker, Postmaster at Kankakee, Ill., and for many years editor of the Kankakee *Gazette*, died last night of consumption.

The famous divorce case, which has been before the Chicago courts for the past two or three years, of the Baroness Mathilde Von Glahn vs. Baron Hildebrand August Von Glahn, was brought to a close to-day. The jury, after being out forty-seven hours, returned a verdict for the Baroness on all the issues, finding that the Baron had been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty; that the Baroness had not been guilty of cruelty, nor had she entered into a combination to marry him for the purpose of obtaining his property and then procuring a divorce.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Twenty-six additional miles of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, south of Fort Scott, was completed and opened to business on Wednesday.

The Commissioners of Emigration report the arrival at New York of 2,358 emigrants during the week ending Wednesday. The aggregate number of arrivals since January 1st is 9,612.

A Convention of delegates from the Congregational Churches, societies and newspapers of the country met on Wednesday in New York, at the Broadway Tabernacle, to prepare for a fitting celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Dr. David O'Keefe, physician at the Marine Hospital, Baltimore, died on Wednesday night of typhoid fever contracted while attending a number of colored men brought there some days ago.

Munson & Co., contractors, have attached the Hartford and Erie Railroad for $1,500 for work done. The announcement of this proceeding caused a decline of the stock.

McFarland's trial will not be commenced till the 21st of March, and it is expected to last at least one month. He is not in good health, but is cheerful and sanguine of an acquittal. His visitors average six or seven per diem, many of them being ladies.

State Auditor Wickliffe was impeached in the Louisiana Legislature yesterday, with but one dissenting vote.

The internal revenue collections in the first Ohio district last month amounted to $146,822, of which $89,523 were from spirits.

The National Saengerfest, at Cincinnati, will commence on Wednesday, June 15th, and continue until the Sunday following.

Henry Fox, an engineer on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, committed suicide at his residence in Somerville, Tenn., Wednesday, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

A Carracas dispatch of February 29, *via* Havana, says: General Salsco, with 12,000 insurgents, attacked the town of Valacia and were repulsed by a small garrison. He withdrew with a loss of sixty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebel faction was also defeated at Aragua, and General Barries taken prisoner. President Monagas issued a proclamation announcing these victories, and hoping they would prove the foundation of peace.

THE Philadelphia Supreme Court has decided a case brought by the State against the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for $700,000 unclaimed deposits, which the Commonwealth claimed to have escheated on the ground that it consisted of deposits the owners of which had died leaving no lawful claimants to them. The decision says: "The proceedings to escheat surplus funds being illegal both in its object and its modes the Judge at *nisi prius* was right in enjoining it. The act is contrary to law and is prejudicial to the interests of the society and its depositors. No one can doubt that an attempt to wrest from its surplus funds with the apparent approbation of the court must impair it and curtail its business, and might subject it to the seizure of its deposits, forcing it either to suspend payment or to impair its assets by sacrifices necessary to maintain its solvency."

PLEADING for the protection of French industry in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Thiers grandly said: "Material prosperity ought to be for every nation the object of an ardent and constant solicitude—prosperity which consists in drawing from its own soil and from its own climate, as well as from the peculiar character of its people, as large a sum of wealth as is possible." Compare the superb statesmanship of this utterance with the miserable selfishness of British Free Trade, which says in effect: "We want the profits of manufacturing and carrying the goods of the world—we can produce more cheaply than you can—we can undersell you in your homes and abroad—therefore extinguish your industries, supply us with raw materials, and buy our mechanical products at our highest prices and the extreme limit of your necessities."

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Bill Taken Up.

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed by the House—Further Debate on the Funding Bill, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to change the judicial circuits. The Senate committee's amendments defining the limits of circuits were agreed to. The amendment requiring Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, and that a vacancy shall be filled by a resident of the circuit, but permitting the Chief Justice to reside in any circuit to which he may be attached without change of residence, was discussed until the morning hour expired.

At one o'clock the consideration of the funding bill was resumed. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, addressed the Senate on the impolicy of issuing any loan at less than five per cent., asserting his belief that at the proposed rate it could not be negotiated either among our own people or abroad. The plan was objectionable in so far as national banks were badly treated, in consequence of which the charters of many of them might be thrown up, and the bonds offered in market to the detriment of the national credit, and at a time when the credit of the United States should be supported by bonds maintaining a liberal price.

Mr. MORTON argued that in order to secure the advantages to follow from a long bond the right of redemption within a short time must be left out. He favored the offering of a long bond to the amount of $1,000,000,000, which should not be redeemable in less than thirty years, with the privilege of using any surplus money in the meantime in buying it up as we are doing. The provision for the substitution of bonds he considered of no practical benefit, because if the banks were required to take a bond bearing a lower rate of interest, the tax would have to be reduced, and thus the loss and gain would be commensurate. The best that could now be done with national banks was to compel them to loan their money cheaply, and thereby keep down the rates of other money lenders.

A comparison of the eighth and tenth sections made more apparent a discrepancy in the bill, by which some of the banks to be created were authorized to bank exclusively upon four per cent. bonds, and others were required to have equal quantities of five, four and a half and four per cents, while each received the same per cent of currency. The ninth section was objectionable in making a difference of ten per cent. in favor of old as against new banks. The bill would inevitably and certainly result in a contraction of the currency, to which the whole nation, particularly the West and South, were decidedly opposed.

The third section authorized the funding of greenbacks into four per cent. bonds, and then provided that the aggregate debt should not be increased; prohibiting the Secretary from paying out these greenbacks in current expenses of the country. He was willing to award to the Secretary of the Treasury the credit due him for what he had done, and he had done much for the finances, but we might reasonably guess what were his views on the subject of contraction, and it was very questionable whether all sections should leave their interests in the hands of one man, however pure he might be.

In reply to a reference by Mr. Casserly to the peculiarity in the issue of English consols, Mr. MORTON cited the fact that, like wine, securities improved by age. This was applicable to our bonds as a new security. In conclusion, he expressed himself desirous of voting for a funding bill of some kind, but he preferred if possible a practical measure.

By unanimous consent Mr. FERRY introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and transmitted notice thereof to the State Department. Also, from time to time, as any State may hereafter ratify the same, to communicate to the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. CAMERON favored a policy of inaction by Congress in regard to the finances, believing that in a few years, as our ability to pay debts become known, and our would be eagerly sought for. He declared himself especially hostile to the provision for foreign agencies, as it would authorize a fund for corruption, and would humiliate without materially aiding our Government. He then moved the postponement of the whole subject until April 3d.

Mr. WILLIAMS referred to the payment of $100,000,000 of the debt within the last year as evidence, not only of our disposition, but of the ability of the Government to pay the debt.

Mr. CHANDLER expressed the opinion that there would be no great rush for the four per cents, and that $500,000,000 of five per cent. bonds would be taken up at once, and would result in a saving in interest of $5,000,000 per annum. He hoped to live long enough to see New York the money center of the world, and therefore would not go anywhere out of the United States to establish any agency for paying our debts. He never would vote for a proposition of that kind. He would vote with his friend from Pennsylvania (Cameron) and his friend from Massachusetts (Sumner), to strike that section out of the bill.

Mr. CAMERON'S motion to postpone was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, as modified so as to apply the proceeds of the sale of new bonds to the payment of 5-20 bonds of 1862, was lost.

Mr. SUMNER offered to further amend the first section so that the bond provided for should be a 10-40 instead of a 10-20 bond, and gave notice that he would propose to extend the four-and-a-half per cent. loan to fifty years, and four per cent to sixty years.

Mr. SHERMAN assented to the amendment, regarding it as not very material, when by unanimous consent the section was so amended.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to amend by increasing the aggregate amount of the new five per cent. bonds from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, which was lost, 15 to 28.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to regulate interoceanic telegraph communication with foreign countries. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, which he desired made the special order for the 29th of March.

After some remarks in opposition to the bill by Messrs. Kerr, Cox, Swann and others, Mr. SWANN offered an amendment providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question on the amendment, which was seconded, and the amendment rejected by a party vote, yeas 48, nays 115. The bill then went over until the morning hour Tuesday.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, gave notice that he would at the earliest practicable moment report from the Judiciary Committee the naturalization bill and ask for its passage.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment offered by Mr. PAINE, that nothing in the act be construed as recognizing as existing treaties any made before the 20th of July, 1867, was denounced by Mr. MAYNARD as a violation of the faith of the nation, and defended by Messrs. PAINE, LAWRENCE and others.

Finally, not wishing to occupy further the time of the Committee, Mr. PAINE withdrew the amendment, and the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was the purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to allow a fair, liberal and thorough discussion of a general nature first on the bill, before they proceeded to consider it by clauses.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered the reduction proposed by the Committee of $30,000,000 on internal revenue and $20,000,000 on tariff as altogether too small a reduction. It ought to be at least $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. He would take off the duty on coal, timber, hides and salt, and reduce the duty on pig iron to three dollars per ton, on lead to one cent per pound, and on copper to a rate corresponding with the duties imposed in other countries. The duty of two cents per pound on salt was a great tax upon the people. The plumbing work on a first class steamer of three or four thousand tons cost about $15,000, and on a sailing vessel $4,000. There were 40,000,000 pounds of lead annually used in paint in this country, and half that was imported. It was therefore unwise, impolitic, unnecessary and a great wrong to impose such a tax on an article of such necessity.

Mr. BROOKS proceeded to show in detail the large increase of duty proposed in the bill on various articles. As to dry goods, he had the statement of Alex. T. Stewart, of New York, to show that the rates proposed amounted from 52 to 127 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to carpets, he said every gentleman undertaking to carpet or recarpet his house could afford to pay carpet manufacturers of this country from $8 to $15 if he could import his carpet free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of five men, who were growing enormously rich, and yet this bill proposed to leave the duty on carpets as it is except in two cases, a small reduction on druggets and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by the laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was on the face of the earth. No other people but Americans would stand it. A few manufacturers of hair cloth and reps were not content with the protection they already had, but were demanding more. Previous to the war the exports of furniture from this country to the West Indies, South America, China, and other parts of the world were quite large, but now they were almost nothing; on account of the high duties imposed on hair cloth, hair cloth covered fabrics could not be exported.

Mr. BROOKS went on to exhibit the operation of the proposed tariff on wool, timber, linseed oil, jute, pig iron, copper, ship building materials, &c., and in conclusion said there never would be a finality on the question of a tariff till they came to the simplicity of the British tariff, which only levied tariff on some nine articles. The Committee then rose.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, rose to report back the bill for the admission to representation of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, a member of that Committee, made a point of order that Mr. Butler had not been authorized to report.

The SPEAKER—That cannot be a point of order—it is a point of veracity.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all.

Mr. BUTLER—I am responsible for what I am doing.

The SPEAKER—It is the duty of the Chair to recognize the chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, which is authorized to report at any time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts claim that the Committee authorized him to report back the bill?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not to be catechized.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Every member of the Committee knows we have not considered the bill since it was recommitted, and I ask that the clerk of the Committee be summoned here to decide if it is a question of veracity.

Mr. BUTLER—This a very plain matter. The bill was before the Committee, was reported to the House, and was ordered to be printed and recommitted for the purpose of being put upon its passage at the earliest possible moment, I am carrying out the instructions of the Committee.

The SPEAKER said he would submit to the House the question whether the report would be accepted or not.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I desire the House to understand the fact that the Committee had never authorized it, never.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question whether the report be received.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn. Lost, yeas 48, nays 97.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Pier, Darnals & Co.'s

Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue. Send your orders for cream ale there, and it will be delivered promptly in all parts of the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, or shipped by rail or boat.

THIRD EDITION.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Burlingame's Speech at the Presentation of the Chinese Embassy to the Czar—The American Bishops in Rome Decline to Declare in Favor of Infallibility—France Threatens to Withdraw Her Troops if the Doctrine is Proclaimed—Protest from Other Catholic Powers—Sale of American Books Prohibited in Edinburgh—The British Cabinet Divided on the Question of Repressing Disturbances in Ireland—Meeting of Americans in Paris, &c., &c.

Mr. Burlingame's Last Speech.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—A short time before the death of Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassadors had their first audience with the Czar, to whom they were presented by Prince Gortschakoff. Mr. Burlingame, after introducing his fellow ambassadors, addressed the Emperor as follows: "Sir, in the name of myself and my colleagues, I have the honor to present the letter of the Emperor of China, accrediting us to you, and expressing wishes for the happiness and health of your Majesty and of the Imperial family, and for the prosperity of your subjects. Permit me to recall to mind the services of your able representative at Pekin, Gen. Vlangoli, whose policy of equity and conciliation contributed to inspire China with the wish to enter into the family of nations, and leads her now through us to declare her desire that the friendly relations between Russia and China which have existed for three centuries may be perpetuated."

To this the Emperor replied: "It is agreeable to see you here, for you present fresh proofs of the pacific relations which unite Russia and China, and which the negotiations you are about to enter upon will draw closer. It is particularly agreeable to see the interests of China entrusted to a citizen of a State especially sympathetic with Russia." The Embassy was received with all the honors accorded to diplomats of the highest rank.

Sale of American Books Prohibited.

EDINBURGH, March 3.—In court a temporary injunction has been granted, prohibiting until an investigation is had the sale of copies of Tennyson's poems published by Field, Osgood & Co., and imported by booksellers in Glasgow.

France Opposes the Proclamation of Infallibility.

PARIS, March 3.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Daru, has written an officicial note to the French prelates at Rome, directing that if the infallibility dogma is proclaimed, public opinion in France will compel the withdrawal of French troops from Rome. Count Daru says the compromising of the Roman Catholic religion by the syllabus is to stay the game of those who both openly and secretly attack the Church.

The Cabinet and Ireland.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cabinet are divided on the question of repressing disturbances in Ireland. Gladstone and Fortesque oppose coercion, while other members urge stern and immediate measures. Earl Spencer threatens to retire from the Cabinet unless measures for repression are immediately adopted.

Rev. Newman Hall Ill.

The Rev. Newman Hall is dangerously ill.

The Suez Canal.

The steamer Brazilian returned from Bombay through the Suez Canal with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from Bombay.

Doctrine of Infallibility Disapproved.

The *Times* says Spain and other Catholic powers have sent an intimation of disapproval of the doctrine of infallibility.

Trial of Pierre Bonaparte.

PARIS, March 3.—The Procureur General on yesterday served a notice upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, to appear before the High Court, to answer in the matter of the Victor Noir homicide.

The Darien Canal.

LONDON, March 3.—Commander Edwards, who surveyed the route across the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal, writes to the *Standard* exulting in the resumption of that project, and expresses his belief in its perfect feasibility.

Masonic.

At a quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M., the Earl of DeGray and Ripon was chosen Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was recognized.

The Council.

ROME, March 3.—The Ecumenical Council will be resumed next week. The Pope is confident of his ability to carry the proposition for infallibility.

BRUSSELS, March 3.—A dispatch from Rome says every effort is being made to induce the American bishops to declare for Papal infallibility, but so far the Ultramontanes have been unsuccessful in securing their adhesion.

Demand Withdrawn.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The Russian government has withdrawn its demand recently made on Switzerland for the surrender of Rebehjaff, a Russian criminal, who fled to that country for asylum.

Meeting of Americans in Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—A preliminary meeting of Americans was held last evening to take action in relation to the death of Mr. Burlingame. It was agreed to call a large meeting next Wednesday, to be presided over by Mr. Washburne, American Minister. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, will deliver the oration. The diplomatic corps were invited.

Trial Trip.

LONDON, March 3.—The trial trip of the new frigate Captain took place to-day. She made eleven knots an hour with one screw revolving at half speed. The vessel is considered a complete success.

Meeting of Irish Members.

The Irish members of the House of Commons, at a private meeting to-day, resolved to propose amendments to the Irish land bill, but not to oppose the bill as whole.

Parliament.

In the House of Lords the naturalization bill passed to a second reading, and the Sunday trading bill was read the third time.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone made an explation relative to the condition of Fenian convicts. He said they were kept apart from other prisoners, and treated better, if anything. The wife of O'Donovan Rossa had been permitted to visit her husband in his cell, and while there she congratulated him on his improved appearance. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, submitted the army budget with an explanation. The expenditures are estimated at less than £13,000,000.

Mr. Cardwell said the government proposed to retain the period of twelve years as the time of military service, for the second half of which active duty must be performed in case of war. The result would be that the home reserve would number 377,000 men, including 158,000 volunteers.

Sir J. Packington approved of the general outlines of the army budget, but denounced some of the reductions as alarmingly imprudent, especially those in the Indian service. After a general and desultory discussion the supplies asked for by the War Secretary, £50,000 added for pay and allowances, were voted.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 3, Evening.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅞@93. American securities quiet; '62s, 90¼; '65s, 89¾; '67s, 88¾; Ten-forties, 86. Erie, 22¼; Illinois, 116½; Great Western, 28½. Stocks quiet.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—Bonds firm at 95½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 3.—Bourse easier at 74 francs 10 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 11⅛; Orleans 11¼d; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s@9s 1d; red western No. 2 7s 6d; winter 8s 6d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s 6d. Pork quiet at 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 64s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 56s. Turpentine 29s 6d. Naval stores quiet.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow 46s. Sugar quiet. Turpentine firmer. Calcutta Linseed quiet.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum quiet at 57½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, March 3.—Cotton heavy; on spot, 136 francs; afloat 133 francs.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Men En Route to San Francisco—Sioux Indians Attack Fort Berthold.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Several officers and directors of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, accompanied by three or four gentlemen from London, England, arrived here last night, *en route* to Francisco.

Letters in the *Republican* from Fort Stevenson give an account of an unsuccessful attack on Fort Berthold on the 10th of January by the Sioux Indians, and further states that a Sioux woman arrived there on the 19th ult., who reported that all the Indians around Fort Rice had left there for Grand river to join another large war party forming to attack Berthold. The mail party from Fort Buford saw two large camp fires ten miles above Berthold, which were supposed to contain Sioux awaiting fine weather for another attack on Berthold.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle—receipts 1,462; market dull and ¼c lower; sales of 460 at 8½c for premium; 7¾@7⅞c for extra; 7@7½c for good; 6⅜@7c for fair; 5½@6c for ordinary to medium, and 5@6c for stockers, closing very bad. Hogs dull at yesterday's quotations. Sheep inactive; buyers and sellers apart.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton irregular; sales 6,000 bales; middling 22½@22⅝c. Sugar dull; prime 11¼c. Molasses firm at 72½@75c. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The Speech of Mr. Gladstone in Parliament, in Explanation of the Policy of the Ministry.

We have at last the full text of the speech made in Parliament on the 15th of February, by Mr. Gladstone, in submitting his bill to amend the laws relating to the occupation and ownership of lands in Ireland; or in other words, the platform of the Ministry on the Irish land question. After going into a history of Irish legislation since 1833, Mr. Gladstone stated that while it was time they had abolished all civil and religious distinctions, and endeavored to place Ireland on an equality with England, still *it was doubtful whether the social condition of the Irish people was materially better*. In explaining this paradox, the Premier said:

> In only one thing had they done good—they had placed within the reach of the Irish peasant a national system of education. But education without the removal of social grievances only made the sense of them more embittered. The effect of new statutes intended to settle this question had been hurtful, for they unsettled the old relations, and by the changes introduced into the law, had introduced new processes, of which the practical effect—although not intended to be so—had been hurtful to the land owners. Parliament was, therefore, now being called upon to deal seriously and radically with this question; and they must bear in mind that the result of their legislation hitherto beneficial as it was intended to be, had really been harsh and hurtful to the occupier and peasant.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to explain the propositions of the Government. They did not intend to interfere with the most perfect freedom of contracts, *unless for the benefit of the weaker party*, as in the case of certain manufacturers in England. In Ireland, he pointed out, there was a large demand for lands, but the great evil was the *insecurity* of tenure. He did not wish security of tenure to be compounded with perpetuity of firmer tenure; but to accomplish this they must to some degree touch upon the privileges of landlords—privileges which had been the source of all the agitation and crime in Ireland. He said further on this point:

> In Ulster the tenure was secure; in the rest of Ireland it was insecure. In Ulster the rents had, with stability of tenure, in the last ninety years more than trebled; but in the rest of Ireland, where the power of the landlord was the greatest and the tenant the least secure, it had not even doubled. In England, where the power of the landlord was less than it was in Ireland, the value of the land rents in the same period had increased threefold; but in Scotland, where, owing to the general prevalence of leases, the tenant was the most secure of all, and the landowner had the least power, the value of the land had sextupled. He pointed out that the manufactures of Ulster had not tended to increase the agricultural value of the land, while that province was greatly poorer in natural resources than any of the other three.

Provision would be made in the bill, Mr. Gladstone stated, for assistance by loans of public money to occupiers disposed and able to purchase their holdings from any landlord, who wished to introduce the practice on his estate. Assistance would also be given to reclaim waste lands. The management of the loans would be in the hands of the Board of Public Works in Dublin. In the case of a great majority of the occupants of the land, who, being unprotected, felt the great evils of insecurity of tenure, they would be dealt with on a scale of damages for eviction, with limitations in case of non-payment of rent. The presumption of the present law that the improvements had been made by the landlord would be reversed. In cases of eviction the notices must be for twelve months, and not six, as now given at the last gale day of the year, and bear a stamp of 2s. 6d. value.

Fixity of tenure, the great feature of the bill as understood by Mr. Gladstone, means "that every occupier, as long as he pays the rent that he is now paying, or a rent to be fixed by a public tribunal of valuation, is to be assured, for himself and his heirs, an occupation of the land that he holds, without limit of time, subject only to this condition, that with a variation in the value of produce—somewhat in the nature of the Commutation of Tithe Act—the rent may vary somewhat slightly, and at somewhat different periods." Mr. Gladstone concludes his speech as follows:

> The government were well aware that the measure was not a perfect one; but they sincerely desired the co-operation of all parties to make it so, as far as possible, during its passage through Parliament. They wish it to respect the rights of property and secure to the occupiers the due enjoyment of the fruits of industry. They had given the landlord better security for his rents and a just but qualified power of eviction, with due provisions against the great evils of sub-letting and sub-division, while to the peasant they had secured the only great boon Parliament could provide for him—the better and steadier demand for his labor. In conclusion, the right honorable gentleman remarked that if, with the assistance of the house, the provisions of this bill were fairly adjusted and to the satisfaction of the Irish people, he trusted they might live to see their work prosper in their hands, and that in Ireland, which they wished to unite with England and Scotland in ties of good-will and amity, they might find peace, order and cheerful industry diffusing their blessings from year to year, and from day to day, over a smiling land. [Loud cheers.]

The New York Central Railroad a year ago issued a scrip dividend of eighty per cent. on the capital stock. Having failed to make returns to the revenue office, the company was yesterday assessed by the United States Assessor five per cent. on the dividend, the tax amounting to $1,152,000.

DIED.

FULLER—At his residence, in Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on the 2d inst., Dr. DANIEL FULLER, aged thirty-nine years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Coleman, Homewood, at 3 o'clock, FRIDAY, 4th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, at 1½ o'clock P. M., R. H. Patterson & Co.'s Livery Stable.

[Uniontown, Fayette county, papers please copy.]

PAINTER—On Thursday morning, March 3d, at half-past 10 o'clock, BYRON H. PAINTER, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

Notice of funeral in papers of this evening and to-morrow morning.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—20 ORE MINERS—NO fees or fare to pay. Also, 50 Laborers. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—GARDENER—A GERMAN who understands Gardening to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 337 Liberty street.

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOM — Near Suspension Bridge, Allegheny. References exchanged. Address F. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $2,000 to $3,000 capital to enlarge a manufacturing business already established. Article patented and having large sales; can be increased to $50,000 per annum. Call at office of J. WOODWELL, Esq., Second and Wood streets.

WANTED—20,000 POUNDS PRIME Tallow. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

WANTED—HOUSE—BY THE 1ST OF April, a House of 5 Rooms, between Lawrenceville and East Liberty, on line of Pennsylvania Railroad. Call or address News Stand, Union Depot.

WANTED — BUCK WAGON—APPLY to WAGNER & LEECH, Duquesne Way, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MAN who has had three years experience as Bookkeeper in a Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, a Situation as Bookkeeper, Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk. Would accept any position in any legitimate business. Address W. T. J., 64 Sandusky street, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER—WHO IS also a good Compositor and Pressman, to take charge of a country office. References required. Address, stating qualifications and wages, Enterprise, Barnesville, Ohio.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—AN ENERGETIC Business Man with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000, to take the Agency in Pittsburgh of a large Manufacturing Company. None need answer unless they can give satisfactory references as to standing, character, &c. Address J. C. GRANNAN, Box 2,762, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOUND.

FOUND — BREASTPIN — WHICH THE owner can have by calling at the Union Depot Hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in large or small amounts. THOS. K. PETTY, Bill, Mortgage and Real Estate Broker, 179 Smithfield street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE AND READY BY APRIL 1ST —A first-class eight-roomed Brick House, near Sewickley, with about 1 Acre of Young Orchard attached. The House has been carefully planned and constructed, and is furnished with all modern conveniences—Marble Mantles, low-down Grates, Ash-pits for the four principal Rooms, Bath Room, &c., &c. The situation and neighborhood very good; convenient to Stations, Churches and Schools. Elegant houses going up all around.

Also, a very choice site for a Country Residence, comprising four and a quarter Acres, near Osborne station and Gen. Cass' property. Beautiful views of the Ohio and adjacent country. No better or cheaper property, and no more eligible site to be had between Allegheny and Economy.

Also for sale, an eight-roomed Frame House adjoining the above, with or without Furniture, and with one or two Acres of choice land, as desired. This House is but two years finished, with Bath-room, Cemented Cellar, Marble Mantels, &c. The Grounds laid out in Walks, Shrubbery and Fruit, and with fine Shade Trees of twenty years growth.

For information and terms, address CHARLES McKNIGHT, either through Pittsburgh Postoffice or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MODERN TWO-STORY Brick House, No. 101 Washington street, 10 Rooms finished throughout in good style. Lot 48 by 110 feet. Terms very easy. Apply to SHUTTERLY & MURPHY, Real Estate Agents, Butler street, near Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—TWO corner Lots, 70 by 198 feet. Also House of 5 Rooms, Stable and Wagon Shed, at Penn Station, five miles from Greensburg. Inquire of or address A. STONER, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—GOOD, LARGE BRICK House, in the country, near the Ohio river and Railroad Station, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh. Inquire of JOHN McBROOM, No. 96 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—A LARGE three-story Warehouse, No. 23 Pittsburgh Diamond (west side), a very desirable location for a Grocery or Provision Store. For terms, &c., inquire of A. McFARLAND, No. 66 Smithfield street.

BIDWELL STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—Lot 135¾ feet front on Bidwell street, between Western avenue and Fayette street, by 211 feet in depth, with privilege of 20 foot alley, on which Lot is a double two-storied Brick Dwelling of 13 Rooms and Bath-room. All modern improvements throughout the House. On the Lot is also a good Frame Stable. The property will be sold as a whole, or divided into two parts. Inquire of TIERNAN & BAY, 89 Fourth avenue.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

27. WANTED—1 SALESMAN FOR A Tailor Establishment, 2 Men to take charge of Wards, 3 Farm Hands, and 1 Boy for country, 16 years old; 20 Servant Girls for General Housework, Dining-room work and Chamberwork; wages from $2 to $4 per week.

27. THE BEST POSITIONS OBTAINED for Clerks, Bookkeepers and Salesmen. Help of all kinds furnished on short notice. Applicants by mail desiring information will please enclose 25 cents. All orders promptly attended to. Apply to or address S. T. MELLER, Employment and Real Estate Agent, 27 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS, MILLS, HOTELS, STORES, HOUSES, LOTS, CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

Residence and 7 Acres near Steubenville, O.	$7,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 50 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 175 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	16,000
Mills, 230 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	5,000
Farm, 225 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	11,250
House and Lot, city	3,000
Business Stand, New Brighton, Pa.	6,000
House and Lot, Livermore, Pa.	1,200
Steam Tannery, Blairsville, Pa.	3,500
House and Lot, Bakerstown, Pa.	1,300
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,500
Farm, 188 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	8,460
Farm, 103 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	3,000
Farm, 238 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	2,500
Salt Works and 50 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	5,000
Farm, 220 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	8,000
Farm, 118 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	3,200
Farm of 40 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	3,200
Farm, 280 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	5,000
Farm, 160 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	4,500
Farm, 222 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	9,500
Residence and 1 Acre, Allegheny county, Pa.	3,600
City Residence, Western avenue, Allegheny city	12,500
Farm, 41½ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	4,150
Grist and Sawmill, Washington county, Pa.	5,600
Two Lots, suburbs	500
Farm, 160 Acres, Beaver county, Pa.	12,000
Farm, 81 Acres, Beaver county, Pa.	6,000
Farm, 120 Acres, Allegheny county	8,000
Sawmill and 93 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	9,000
House and Lot, New Brighton, Pa.	2,500
Grist, Woolen and Sawmills, Green co., Pa.	6,000
Country Residence and 14 Acres	12,000
Grist and Sawmills and 9 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	5,000
Eleven Acres, Shoemaker Stand, Westmoreland county, Pa.	900
Farm, 154 Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa.	6,000
Farm, 80 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	3,000
Farm, 42 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	3,000
Farm, 228 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	14,720
Farm, 160 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	11,000
Farm, 145 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	6,000
Farm, 149¾ Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa.	10,000
Farm, 159 Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa.	12,500
Coal Farm, 137 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	27,000
Farm, 145 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa., per acre	55
Farm, 250 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	12,000
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa., per acre	75
Farm, 127 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	7,000
Splendid Dairy Farm, 148 Acres, near Alliance, Ohio	25,000
Farm, 214 Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa.	12,500
House and Lot, suburbs of city	1,200
Farm, 100 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	5,000
Suburban Residence and 53 Acres	22,000
Country Store, Watertown, Ohio	2,500
Farm, 110 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	6,600
Farm, 150 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	12,000
Foundry and Fixtures, Washington, Pa.	15,000
Farm, 75 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	6,000
Farm 160 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	3,000
Manufacturing Site, Allegheny City	20,000
Farm, 158 Acres, Washington county, Pa., per Acre	65
Garden Home of 4 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	2,300
City Residence	7,000
House and Lot, suburbs of city	2,000
Business Stand and Dwelling, Beaver county, Pa.	5,000
Farm, 239 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa., per Acre	40
Farm, 154 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa., per Acre	60
Beautiful Allegheny City Residence	22,000
Farm, 155 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	6,200
Farm, 150 Acres, Indiana county, Pa.	9,000
Desirable Allegheny City Residence	9,000
Fruit Farm, Allegheny county, Pa.	3,800
Farm, 108 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	3,600
Dairy Farm, 100 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,500
Farm, 120 Acres, Jefferson county, Ohio	4,200
Farm, 100 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa.	6,500
House and Lot, Allegheny city, Pa.	3,000
Manufacturing Site, Allegheny, county, Pa.	6,000
Coal Farm, 100 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	11,500
Suburban Residence, Shady Side	3,800
Farm, 131½ Acres, Lawrence county, Pa., per acre	65
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	6,000
Grist Mill, Country Store, etc., Columbiana county, Ohio	10,000
House and Lot, Birmingham	3,100
Residence and Store Third Avenue, city	10,000
Grist Mill and Saw Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa.	5,000
Eight Acres Surface and 48 Acres Coal Columbiana, county, Ohio	2,000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,000
Business Chance, Salem, Ohio	
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	2,500
280 Acres of coal, Beaver county, Pa.	12,000
Hotel, Oil City, Pa.	9,000
Farm 65 Acres, Monroe county, Ohio	6,000
Lot in Allegheny city, Washington street	8,000
Glass Works, Beaver county, Pa.	10,000
House and Lot, city	3,500
Garden and Fruit Farm, 30 Acres	5,000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	16,000
Farm, 190 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 196 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	13,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	2,500
Seminary and 5 Acres, New Brighton	20,000
Residence and Lot, Allegheny city, Palo Alto street	5,500
Foundry, Barnesville, Ohio	8,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	4,000

The above is a partial list of some of the properties to be found described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," full and minute descriptions in it of each one. It is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail to any address. Don't fail to get it if you want to buy or sell any kind of property. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 400 ACRES, in Ridgeway, Elk county, Pa., underlaid with Coal and Ore, within two and a half miles of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad. For terms apply to JOHN J. HALL, Ridgeway, or to JOSEPH DRAKE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF Property of about 15 Acres, situate at Braddock's Fields, Allegheny county, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, within [illegible] minutes walk from the Station. A good Orchard; fine view of Monongahela river and situate in a good neighborhood. This is a very desirable property for building purposes, as the same can be divided advantageously. The whole Lot of 15 Acres will be sold in one piece or subdivided to suit purchasers. Inquire of WM. L. CHALFANT, No. 149 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

1870. MARCH. 1870.

NEW STYLES

Hats and Caps.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY

NEW STOCK

OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Hats and Caps,

EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING

NEW STYLES,

TO WHICH I SOLICIT THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRADE.

MEN'S

Harvard, Jo. Elliott,
Pyramid, No Name,
Clarence, Shoo Fly,
Ruy Blas, Don Juan,
Motley, &c., &c.

MEN'S

Express, Sporting,
Park Dress,
Conductor,
Peabody, Bad,
Dickey, &c.,

AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Straw and Palm Leaf

HATS.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARKER'S LANDING STORE FOR Sale, of good size and doing a good business. A well selected stock of Goods (not large) now in store will also be sold on easy terms. Apply immediately, either in person or by letter. Good reasons given for selling. McSENNEY & MOORE, Parker's Landing, Pa.

FOR SALE—STORE—AT SKELLY'S Station, P. C. and St. L. R. R. Good stand. The Station Agency and Postoffice can be obtained by the purchaser. For further information call at ROBB & HERRON'S, 135 Liberty street, or address JAS. REE, Cresswell, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FOR A TERM of years, a first-class Store Room, size 20x70 feet. Room is well lighted with Gas, and is well suited for a Drug Store. It is a good business location on Main street, Alliance, Ohio. For particulars inquire of ISAAC YOUNG, Alliance, Ohio.

MERCHANT AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE—Situated in the village of Fairview, Wayne county, Ohio. A four-storied Grist and Merchant Steam Mill, 40x60 feet. Near a private switch on the P., F. W. & C. RR. Mill doing a good business; has three run of Burs; capacity 18 bbls per day. Mill was rebuilt three years ago, and all the latest improvements put in. Flour loaded direct from mill into cars. Mill situated in the best Wheat country. The above is a good investment, and terms will be easy. Address or call on the Proprietor, C. G. BINKLEY, Fairview Station, Wayne county, Ohio. Selling to go to Kansas.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — SHEARS — ONE PAIR Upright Shears (goose neck), built by Delamater Iron Works, New York, capable of cutting plate iron 1½ inches thick with Fly-wheel Pulley and Gearing, all complete and in good order. Total weight about 2 tons. Will be sold cheap. Address Otis Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—APPLES, APPLES—ON Flatboat Edith, near Ferry Landing, Monongahela Wharf. A choice selection in lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE—EXTRA NICE FAMILY Lard, in tierces, half barrels, firkins, buckets and caddies. F. SELLERS & CO., cor Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—DRAUGHT HORSES—A pair of English bred heavy draught Horses, perfect matches; color, dark brown; weight about [illegible] pounds. [illegible] in Pittsburgh can exceed them. Address JACOB GEHRING, Irwin's Station, Pa.

FOR SALE—10 FOUR-WHEEL COAL Dumps, warranted; may be seen at Hite's Station, W. P. R. R. Address P. Y. HITE, Tarentum, Pa.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house; all warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 26 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—AT THE WEST POINT Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street, second hand Boilers, from 20 to 28 feet long, in good repair. Will be sold cheap. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—AT MUCH BELOW COST, all in good order—1 Wrought Shaft, 4 inches diameter, 31 feet 4 inches long; 1 Pulley for 23½ inch face by 5 feet 5½ inches diameter; 1 Pulley above, 20 inch face by 5 feet diameter; 1 Pulley in 2 sections, 24 inch face by 4 feet diameter; 1 Spur Wheel, 80 inches diameter, Pitch Line, 9 inch face, 13½ inch bore; 1 Pin [illegible] feet 2 inches diameter, 9 inch face, on 10 inch [illegible] No. 5. Sturtevant Pressure Blower. [illegible] Union Manufacturing Company, Wheeling, West Virginia. MWF

FOR SALE—275 GREEN SALTED BEEF Hides and 7 barrels of Tallow. Address JOSEPH HERTWECK, Brady's Bend, Pa.

FOR SALE—A MATCH TEAM OF Heavy Draught Horses. Address Postoffice Box 598.

LARD OIL—WINTER STRAINED EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2, of our own manufacture. JAS DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water st.

FURNITURE CASTERS OF SUPERIOR quality and finish, together with Cabinet and Builders' Hardware, manufactured and kept in stock for the trade at Eastern prices. WEAVER & JONES, Utility Works.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—RESIDENCE and 2½ Acres of Ground for sale, situated on Mount Washington. House and Ground cost $29,000, will be sold at a low rate for cash. Apply to H. MILLINGAR, No. 70 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A MERCHANT TAILORING and Gent's Furnishing Goods Store, in Dayton, Ohio; a good trade and splendid location, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, call at 71 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, ranging from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

PRIME FAMILY LARD IN BUCKETS, half bbls. and tierces, for sale by JAS DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water st.

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS OHIO Rye, 150 barrels choice Apples, 50 barrels prime Buckwheat Flour, choice lot of Dried Peaches. HITCHCOCK, McCRERRY & CO., 349 Liberty st.

FOR RENT.

A LEASE OF TWO YEARS, FROM THE 1st of April next, can be had of a handsome two story Double House, located in East Liberty, within eight minutes walk of the depot. Address Box 2, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished Rooms, with or without Board, can be had by applying at 146 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO FRONT Rooms and one Back, 194 Washington avenue, Allegheny city. Rooms entirely new. Man and Wife preferred.

FOR RENT—A BRICK DWELLING House on Bluff street, containing 9 Rooms, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Stable and Carriage House attached. Apply to E. S. MORROW, 72 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—THAT DESIRABLE Dwelling House, No. 30 Hemlock street, Allegheny, nearly new, containing 7 Rooms, Bath, Hot and Cold Water, with Gas throughout. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES McKERDY, No. 33 Hemlock street, or No. 180 Sandusky street.

FOR RENT—A TWO STORY DWELLING House located at No. 6 Gibson street. The House is in good repair; rent reasonable to a good tenant. For particulars inquire next door, or to W. EVANS, Commercial office.

A TWO STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, LOCATED on Highland avenue, East Liberty, can be had by addressing B. W., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—TWO OFFICES THAT have been occupied by a Physician for years; eligible location and reasonable rent. Address Box D. J., this office.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—AT IRWIN'S Station, P. R. R., containing two of the best Storerooms in the county, well adapted for a general Dry Goods, Grocery and Produce Business. The coal mines located at this point pay about $60,000 per month to the miners who reside in this immediate vicinity, which will insure a cash business of $75,000 to $100,000 a year to any enterprising merchant. For full particulars, address JACOB GEHRING, Irwin's Station, Penna.

FOR RENT—ALLEGHENY CITY, FROM April 1st, that commodious Warehouse adjoining the track of Western Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 65 and 67 Sandusky street, now occupied as a produce and commission store, and is suitable for almost any kind of business; cars can be unloaded from track into Warehouse. The second story being fitted up for Hall purposes, will be rented separately if desired. Apply on the premises to H. DISQUE & CO.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE FOUR STORY Building, No. 135 Smithfield street, at present occupied as a Furniture Warehouse. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—THE NEW STORE BUILDING, No. 68 Wood street. Inquire of RICH'D HAYS, No. 148 Penn [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a Printing Office, in rear of Dispatch Building. Inquire of C. BAER, on the premises, or of Mrs. HERRON PORTER, 202 South avenue Allegheny. Also, Room now occupied by Evening Mail as Counting Room, second story, front building. Also, third story Room, front building, suitable for Lithographer or any light business.

FOR RENT—THREE FLOORS IN THE well known Frazier's Block, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny. Rooms well ventilated, suitable for a Boarding House or Hotel. This is one of the most central locations in the city, and a rare opportunity is offered to some live man. Also, Storeroom No. 60, fronting the Diamond. Also, Storeroom No. 150 Federal street. Inquire of FRAZIER BROTHERS, No. 158 Ohio avenue.

FOR RENT—STOREROOMS—THE ELEGANT Storeroom in the Mercantile Library Building, on Penn street, near Sixth street, will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of March, and are now offered for rent to desirable tenants. One of the stores is especially adapted for a first class Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Also, to let the upper story of said building. Inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Union National Bank, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, or of FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Building, No. 111 Fourth avenue, now occupied by J. W. Woodwell & Son, as a Furniture Factory and Salesroom. Parties engaged in any light manufacturing business, cannot find a Building in the city better adapted or more suitable for their purpose. Inquire at No. 83 Water street.

FOR RENT—A BRICK HOUSE NEAR Hite's Station, on Western Penna. Railroad, containing 12 Rooms, Pantry and Hall, Wash and Bakehouse joining. Garden and Yard, with a variety of fruit, late occupied by Dr. T. F. Dale. Rent, $400. Inquire LEWIS PETERSON, adjoining the property.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 42 ST. Clair street. Also, Second and Third Stories of 40 and 42, opposite St. Clair Hotel. Also, large School and Recitation Rooms, on third floor of 52 and 54. Inquire of PLUMMER S. JACK, Tradesmen's National Bank.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE FOUR-Storied Warehouse, 77 Water street, either as a whole or in parts. Apply to G. W. HAILMAN, on the premises, or J. D. BAILEY & BRO., 115 Fourth avenue, Real Estate Agents.

FOR RENT—LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, contemplating removing to new warehouse at their Works, the Warehouse now occupied by them, No. 118 Water street, four doors below Monongahela House, is for rent. For terms, &c., inquire at office.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A DESIRABLE Office on first floor. Rent low. Possession immediately. R. EDWARDS & SON, No. 38 Wood street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. [illegible], corner Wood and First streets. Apply to AND. W. D. SMITH, 94 Water street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—SECOND STORY Room, with or without board, at 232 Penn street.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN L. BOYD

Has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1870.

MULES, MULES, MULES.

For sale at Red Lion Hotel, a lot of fine large

KENTUCKY MULES.

Both broke and green, can be seen for three days.

JAMES W. A[illegible]

Wall Papers--Spring, 1870

PRICES REDUCED.

40-INCH WIDE TINTS, at 75c per Roll.
GILT—a great variety, at [illegible] per Roll.
GLAZED—all kinds, [illegible] per Roll.
CHEAP—upward from [illegible] per Roll.
ELEGANT FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at

W. P. MARSHALL'S

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
191 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY MARCH 4, 1870.

The New York papers publish the testimony in the scandalous Mordaunt case, lately decided in London,—perhaps the strangest testimony ever delivered in a court by witnesses of respectable social position. Upon the evidence thus submitted no one, we suppose, will hesitate to pronounce the lady insane.

We are told that the ill-fated Oneida was nearly destitute of small boats, because after her outfit was carried away in a recent gale permission to procure new ones had been refused. Now to whom runs back the dreadful dereliction? The country will require to be told. The last words of the lamented Captain Williams: "I asked for boats and they were not allowed me," constitute a terrible indictment of the officials on whom the responsibility shall be found to rest.

It distresses us to be called on to add, what we did not know yesterday in giving the particulars of the loss of the Oneida, that Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart, whose name is included in the list of those who perished, was son of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown; and to this we have to add that Engineer J. W. Phelan, also lost, was son of the Hon. John Phelan, of Waynesburg. They graduated from Annapolis early in the war, and served honorably to its close.

The anxiety for some time felt regarding the fate of the ocean steamers, *City of Boston* and *Schmidt*, is fast passing over into despair of their safety. Thirty-four days have elapsed since the former vessel sailed from Liverpool, and thirty-nine since the latter sailed from Bremen. Though both vessels may have gone down never to be heard of more, it is a comparatively rare event for an ocean steamer to perish with all on board. For some time yet we may reasonably hope that a portion of the passengers are safe.

A few days ago a New York journal contained a good natured fling at Pennsylvania literature. "Mediocrity is its most striking characteristic," it seems. Some compensation is, however, allowed the State in the possession of Jerry Black, who is described as "an exceptionally brilliant rhetorician." In the way of comfort under disparagement, another New York paper states that of the sixteen gentlemen appointed to examine and arrange the collections in natural history made by a scientific expedition in South America, eight were of Philadelphia, which city the writer acknowledges as the center of natural science in this country.

The debt statement for February, just published by Secretary Boutwell, shows a reduction of the public debt for the month of February of nearly six and a half millions of dollars. This month completes the first year of General Grant's administration, and the figures show that the reduction of the debt in that time has been eighty-eight millions of dollars. The saving in interest per annum on this amount of indebtedness is about five and a quarter millions of dollars. This is something remarkable, when it is considered that a general reorganization had first to be made by President Grant of all the working machinery employed by the Treasury Department in the collection of the internal and external revenues, and in the disbursement thereof. The advantages to the country of this reorganization may be judged from the late exhibit of Mr. Dawes to the people of New Hampshire, from which it appears that while under the last year of Johnson's administration the expenditures of the Treasury exceeded the receipts by six millions, we have under the first year of Grant's retrenchments and more careful system of revenue collections eighty millions beyond current expenses saved and devoted to the payment of the debt.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The practical mind and unbending integrity of this distinguished Senator are the leading traits that have won for him reputation in the Senate, and great influence throughout the nation. These qualities, combined with his prudence as a statesman and efficient advocacy from the stump of the principles of the Republican party, are well understood and appreciated in Pennsylvania. He is believed to be a thoroughly honest man and no New England Senator in the past ten years—if we except Senator Fessenden—has attached to himself in the great central States of the Union so many political friends as Henry Wilson. There is nothing provincial or narrow in his type of character. It is free, broad and generous, fully up to the noblest standard of American statesmanship—indicative of great self resources and inflexible devotion to principle.

So much for the Senator. But it is of Senator Wilson as a historian, and the friend of Lincoln and Stanton, that we propose to speak. His known intimacy with political and administrative affairs at the National Capital during the war, and the weight of his personal character, justly give to anything he may write of the great struggle the gravity of conceded truthfulness. This is high praise, but it carries with it an important responsibility, of which Senator Wilson, more than any other man, should never lose sight. This is the duty to deal justly with men, both living and dead, of whom he undertakes to write; nothing concealing, nor aught setting down in malice. Friendship for the living should not point the pen that writes of the dead.

It is reasonable to suppose that Senator Wilson has rare knowledge of the actors that figured in the great drama of our civil war, both in the field and the Cabinet. No one is better qualified to separate the wheat from the chaff. Above all others he has the knowledge to expose fraudulent pretensions, and strip from the military and political quacks of the time the disguise that covers their knavery and presumption. When he writes history nothing less than this is expected or will be accepted by the American people. The high character of the Senator will not save the historian.

The judicious friends of Senator Wilson in Pennsylvania have therefore grieved that any amount of persuasion, any feeling of friendship or courtesy for a brother Senator, should have induced him, in a careful eulogy of Edwin M. Stanton, to have written these lines:

> "The impatience of the public mind at the delays found expression in harsh and generally undeserved criticisms upon the War Department. Mr. Cameron felt the pressure of multiplied labors that crowded upon him, and he was not insensible to adverse criticisms. *He proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy. He suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The President acted upon his suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia.* Mr. Stanton was then named Secretary of War, with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair, who bitterly opposed the appointment."

This the reader will readily recognize refers to the succession of Edwin M. Stanton to Cameron's place in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. If true, there could be no objection to it, but if the material allegations are unfounded—if they do gross wrong and injustice to Mr. Lincoln and belittle and degrade the splendid mind of Stanton; if the entire extract is, in fact, only an ingenious contrivance to bolster up a disgraced and dishonest Cabinet Minister—one who was ignominiously expelled from the President's administrative council—then what must we say of Senator Wilson as a historian, or as a man of candor and truthfulness?

Our own judgment is that Mr. Wilson has intentionally done no wrong. But this is not a question of intentions, but of facts accessible to Mr. Wilson, and on which he has sought an opportunity to instruct the country. Therefore, as his statement has been impeached on high authority, as a fair man he is bound to make good by sufficient proof, the truthfulness of what he has set forth in the *Atlantic*.

The issue is a very narrow one, as it has been presented in the letter of Mr. McClure but it is due to history that it should be thoroughly sifted, and this duty we believe to be incumbent upon Mr. Wilson. Was Cameron dismissed in disgrace from the Cabinet? Was the resignation an after thought due to the good heart and sometimes weak mind of the amiable President? These are the main points, and we believe embody the truth.

Mr. Wilson's theory, on the contrary, is a re-hash of the story the Cameron ring have industriously circulated in Pennsylvania, to maintain their chief in a position where he can farm out the public offices, and continue his schemes on the treasury. It disparages Mr. Lincoln because it makes him indifferent to the universal demand from the best citizens of the country that his corrupt Secretary should be expelled from the Cabinet. The fact is Mr. Lincoln was not indifferent; far from it, for he expelled the unscrupulous speculator in contracts. Again; Mr. Wilson's statement is degrading to Mr. Stanton. We infer from it that Mr. Stanton was in some sort a servitor or political lackey of Simon Cameron—appointed at his suggestion and pledged to carry out his policy. (Of robbery?) The facts do not warrant any such statement or anything justifying or excusing it. The whole Cameron ring of plunderers, politicians and contractors was especially obnoxious to Edwin M. Stanton. It was a favorite phrase of his in the War Office that he had to "throw out pickets against them."

We charitably conclude Mr. Wilson has been deceived into making these statements by designing persons, anxious that the "political gammon" current here in Pennsylvania should pass into history. And we will not permit ourselves to doubt that he will seek the earliest opportunity to vindicate himself, and at the same time do justice to Lincoln and Stanton as well as Simon Cameron. All that is necessary is that he should deal conscientiously, candidly and impartially with the great facts of history, either known to himself or within his reach. It is not desirable that he should be the persecutor of any man; no more this than that he should become the volunteer champion of those who illustrated the lowest vices of our political life in their official career. Truth is what is wanted—strict historical truth. In this way only will future generations learn the perils of the great conflict, and be able to appreciate the services of the Lincolns and Stantons by a knowledge of the temptations they resisted, and before which base men groveled in the mire of political corruption and intrigue. This is the history that is demanded from Senator Wilson. Anything else is not to write history but to falsify it.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The refusal of General Irwin to be sworn before the Treasury Investigation Committee, probably indicates the policy determined on by his predecessors in office who had been subpœnaed. The reasons stated by the General for his inability to give monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury during his term of office, strike us as well founded and satisfactory. He kept no separate accounts, and on retiring from his office transferred all the records to his successor. His reasons for declining to be sworn may be good enough in law, but his course will disappoint very many, who are desirous of knowing the details of the management of the State funds. We presume that we shall be justified in saying that the silence of Mr. Mackey's predecessors should be taken to mean just what his silence has been universally interpreted to mean, to wit: that for a period running back farther than the knowledge of any living man who ever filled the office, the practice of the State Treasurer has rendered the law relating to the unexpended balance a nullity—a practice about which, down to Mr. Mackey's time, little was said and in which there was pretty general acquiescence. This is the interpretation, it is the confession, and it is the proof which has been sought for, that the present system must be reformed; not only because it was corrupting at Harrisburg and in our politics in many ways, but would sometime or other entail loss on the State.

Touching the present investigation, it strikes us that the Committee commenced wrong. On the instant when they were appointed they should have taken charge of the books and the assets of the Treasury, and, with the assistance of experts, made a thorough overhauling of its management. This, probably, would have resulted in important disclosures affecting the very points on which officials are reticent, and, besides, would have made an opening for the introduction of valuable testimony from bank officers and others.

But the investigation will not be fruitless. It will abundantly sustain the allegations of the friends of retrenchment and reform that the unexpended balance has been used for years by State Treasurers for purposes of private advantage. This was the main point to be established. The facts being admitted, it is now the duty of the Legislature to apply the remedy.

The Commercial from the start has maintained the existence of an enormous wrong in the unexpended balance. Its position has been sustained and fortified as completely by the positive refusal of officials to testify as by the direct evidence obtained. Individuals are as nothing. The great principle to be established is the sanctity of the public funds from purposes of private speculation and the utter demolition of "Treasury rings" present or prospective. This, we think, will be done before the Legislature adjourns; and it will be a great good accomplished, even if we are deprived of reading interesting disclosures as to the manner in which the people have been fleeced in the past.

A word in conclusion: General Irwin was a most efficient agent in smashing the Cameron Treasury ring. Good care, we may be sure, will be taken that no other is established on its ruins.

Qualifications for Office in Virginia.

The qualifications for office differ in some States from others. For instance, in reconstructed Virginia, Richard C. Marshall is a candidate before the Legislature for Superintendent of Public Institutions, and prominently presented among his qualifications is the following: "Having entered the army as a volunteer under the gallant Ashby early in the war, he served faithfully as a private soldier until the surrender at Appomattox, except for the time that he was disabled by a severe wound." It is further urged that "if selected he will be, if indeed not the first, at least among the first of the descendants of the late renowned Chief Justice Marshall, who have ever received any appointment at the hands of the Legislature of Virginia."

In the testimony as to the Gold Panic, published in yesterday's Commercial, there is frequent reference to a letter written by President Grant to Secretary Boutwell, last September. The letter itself is the best vindication possible of the President. It is as follows:

> New York City, September 12, 1869.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear Sir:—I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pennsylvania, and will not reach Washington before the middle or last of next week. Had I known, before making my arrangements for starting that you would be in this city early this week, I would have remained to meet you. I am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met by the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now making, and each party want the Government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you of what I think you may expect, to put you on your guard. I think, from the lights before me, I would move on without change until the present struggle is over. If you want to write me this week my address will be Washington, Penna. I would like to hear your experience with the factions, at all events, if they give you time to write. No doubt you will have a better chance to judge than I, for I have avoided general discussion on the subject.
>
> Yours, truly. U. S. Grant.

A recently published book of "Nursery Rhymes for Children" is a very curious illustration of the remarkable ignorance which exists in the minds of some people concerning the real wants and needs of the little folks in respect to their literature—for they certainly have one now-a-days. Here is a "measly" lullaby for a child suffering from a common infantile disease:

"Feel her pulse,
It begins to convulse:
Soon the spasms will throttle her;
The blue spots will mottle her;
Then the doctors will bottle her."

A "Whisper Song" imparts some useful information:

"Hist!—That noise!—What was it?
See, there's a ghost in the closet
And under the table, look!
Don't you see that creeping spook?
Oh! Oh! look out on the stair,
The devil is hiding there!"

Most people, we fancy, will take good care that their children are kept in ignorance of such rhymes for several years after they have left the nursery forever.

The first annual meeting of the United States Baggage Masters and Brakemen's Mutual Life Insurance Association, will be held in Crosby's Music Hall, Chicago, on the 5th and 6th of May. A delegate from every railroad in the country is expected to be in attendance. The object of the association is the benefit of the mother, sisters, widow or children of any member who may become deceased; the extent of the benefit being a subscription of fifty cents from each member, to be paid to his heirs within twenty days after death.

The people of Prussia are tired of maintaining a large army. They declare that such a policy is detrimental to the industrial progress which that country would otherwise make. The annual reports of different Chambers of Commerce in Prussia, all show that the stagnation in business which begun in 1866, when Prussia made war upon Austria, still continues, and must increase as long as the large standing armies are maintained.

It is reported that the President has said that he will probably send to the Senate the name of Mr. Charles H. Lewis, of Buckingham county, Virginia, as Minister to Portugal. Mr. Lewis was State Treasurer of Virginia during the administration of Governor Pierrepont. It is understood that Secretary Fish has expressed himself as favorably to the nomination of Mr. Lewis.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

Its Progress—Free Trade on the Defensive—Some Stubborn Facts.

The protectionist movement continues to make headway in England, in spite of all the contempt expressed for it by the free-trade leaders and journals. On the evening of Thursday, December 23, a numerously attended meeting of the working classes was held at the Hall of Science, Old street, St. Luke's, London, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the present critical state of the country, the depression of trade, and the general want of employment, consequent on the importation of foreign manufactured goods, and to agree to a petition, to be presented to the next session of Parliament, for a commission of inquiry as to the working of our commercial policy." This meeting was presided over by the President of the Trade of Great Britain Defense Association, who, in opening the proceedings, referred to the depression of trade and dearth of employment, and said that the society over which he presided were of opinion that it was attributable to the importation of foreign goods duty free, which could have been manufactured at home, the result of which was that British workmen were thrown out of employment.

He was followed by an intelligent workman named Bartlett, who delivered an able address, in which he said that England, after twenty-five years of unrestricted commercial policy, found that other nations had not reciprocated, and that the same hard conditions as ever existed; and, therefore, as free trade had been repudiated by all other nations, it behooved the English workman to look with great suspicion on the principle and its effects on the industrial community. He offered the following resolution:

> "That the principle of free trade should be based upon an equality of international exchanges; but, other nations not having adopted the principle, it has become injurious to England, and is the cause of the present depression of trade, the want of employment, and the increase of pauperism. This meeting, therefore, considers it to be the duty of the government to institute an immediate inquiry into the working of our commercial policy, with the view of ascertaining how far this unreciprocated free trade contributes toward producing this depression, want of employment, and pauperism: and to what extent it may be limited, so as to produce an effectual remedy."

This resolution was sustained by various speakers. Mr. Brooks thought the condition of the working classes simply disgraceful. He added:

> "The French treaty had allowed the foreigners to obtain our coal and work against us; at the same time we removed all protective duties and admitted their manufactures. He knew one English firm who imported foreign goods to the amount of £1,000,000 annually, and he had calculated that in the production of goods of that value it would give employment to eight thousand people, at five shillings per week, for a year."

The subsequent proceedings being somewhat curious, we quote the report:

> "Mr. Osborne moved and Mr. Lockstone seconded an amendment to the effect that the sufferings of the people called for a speedier remedy than a parliamentary committee of inquiry, which would probably report in two years. The amendment was carried by a large majority amid loud cheers. Mr. Brooks said that the sense of the meeting was evidently in favor of the original motion, although they had simply voted for the amendment on the ground that they wished its object gained the quicker."

The proceedings of this meeting cannot be considered in any sense as unimportant. It was evidently a gathering fairly representative of the dominant sentiment of the working classes; the very classes among whom free trade so long had its most earnest supporters. So impressed does the London *Times* seem to be with the meaning of these meetings, that it says:

> "The Cobden Club may soon find better employment for themselves than dining together at Greenwich. If the signs of the times are not delusive, the battle of free trade may have to be fought over again. Associations for the restoration of protection are actually at work, publishing their pamphlets and enrolling their converts, like the Anti-Corn League, thirty years since. One of these effusions seems to have been sent to Mr. Bright, who very naturally lost all patience at the folly of the appeal. But the matter is not to be dismissed so cavalierly. We can believe readily enough that the protectionist tract was 'a mere confusion of figures, and wholly without logic and sense;' but behind all these fallacies there is an agitation at work, which will require more than mere sarcasm to subdue. Mr. Bright should remind himself that his best friends abroad and his first favorite at home are sworn to protection."

A Reviewer Reviewed.

A "review" of Osborn's Metallurgy of Iron and Steel has lately been shown us in a New York weekly called *The Nation*. Only since reading this criticism have we read the work entirely through. Here is a work containing at least 180 American specialities in the way of ores, processes, furnaces, charges, &c., &c., and yet the critic begins with a slur upon the work for not containing a "resume of American processes, &c." With specious quotation assertions, in which the critic pretends to quote, without using the exact words, he makes a mare's nest and then defies all science to classify the animal he has hatched therefrom. He quotes Dana, against the author, as saying that only a *part* of bog ores are included in the species Limonite, and does so where Dana on the page immediately opposite (Ed. 1869) remarks that the "*so-called*" bog ores "not included under this species are Xanthosiderite, &c.," proving exactly that which he has quoted Dana to disprove, and making Prof. Osborn accurately correct in his statement that all the commercial bog ores of the United States are included under this species. He speaks in extreme arrogance of other journals, which have spoken with high favor of certain parts, because he has found a typographical error of one figure in an analysis of peat, and yet he himself in the same column makes *one-half and three-fourths equal to one whole part*. The critic objects, with great intolerance, to the use of the word "Flourine" in speaking of cryolite in crucibles, not knowing that the same use is made in such a work as Gmelin (see Cavendish edition) and Rose; only ignorance of higher literature of chemistry and of ultimate analysis can be plead for such a blunder. So also with his objection to the assertion by Prof. Osborn that carbon is not exclusively necessary in the reduction of the oxide of iron; showing a double ignorance both of the preceding part of the work and also of the scientific fact, known to almost any tyro in metallurgic chemistry, that hydrogen produces the same effect as carbon. So throughout the whole criticism a very specious look of knowledge is created by a flippant manner, of inaccurate assertion boldly made upon a slender stock of practical and technical knowledge, as with singular infelicity he closes with a proof of his entire ignorance of metallurgy by the following presumptuous assertion: "Mr. Dixon (of the well known firm of crucible makers) will be surprised to find himself quoted as saying that the more plumbago a crucible contains the more readily it will melt." With our personal experience of the use of plumbago crucibles for twenty-seven years, we should wonder if the most ignorant practical apprentice in our steel works doubted the assertion. The critic has supposed that because *graphite*, unexposed to air, will not melt, therefore a plumbago *crucible* exposed to the powerful draft of one of our steel stacks will also remain unmelted. An ordinary knowledge of English grammar would have shown him that the crucible and not plumbago was nominative to melt. On the whole, we do not remember that we have ever seen a more puerile and one-sided criticism in any paper claiming respectability, or any "review" which, while it blunders on theoretics, so utterly fails to comprehend the importance, as a whole, of a work which contains more valuable information for the American iron and steel metallurgist than any other single work in print.

As to the ethics of such kind of "reviews," it is evident that some make broad mistakes. Reviews and criticisms are often confounded, and the reader suffers because some writer has a "personal" ax to grind, and desires to grind it on his neighbor's grindstone, or at least "regardless of the expense" his neighbor is put to, and therefore he writes a "criticism" both intolerant and intolerable to the man who keeps his grindstone for use, and not to gratify the whims of the "next man." I.

The fatality attending blue neckties in Havana has been sadly shown, but the danger of playing chess with the Captain-General has not been understood. From Madrid the news comes of the arrival, among a batch of political prisoners, of one Senor Moliner, a peaceable gentleman and friend of Rodas. The evening before his forcible embarkation at Havana he had spent at the palace, playing chess with General Rodas, and checkmating him with revolutionary obstinacy. He bade him good night with that friendly feeling which a successful player always entertains towards his vanquished opponent, and went home to bed. The next day a Government official called upon him with the information that he must leave immediately for Spain. He was refused an interview with Rodas, denied the privilege of seeing his family, drawing money for his expenses, or even changing his light summer clothing for some more suitable for a voyage across the Atlantic, but was hustled on board, placed among the third-class passengers, and on his arrival at Cadiz thrown into a dungeon. Another official let him out in a few days on payment of a heavy bribe. So it seems that to beat the representative of Spanish power at chess is about as bad as to whip his soldiers in the field, or to wear a blue necktie.

Last season the Southern trade with our Northern seabord marts was so very much improved as to show that at length the planters are beginning to buy freely again to some extent, and that the better condition of the freedmen was beginning to tell upon the markets. It was a reliable trade, too, bringing in money as regularly as any other, and perhaps a little more so. Accordingly all the railroad and steamship lines did better last season than had been the case since the close of the war, and navigation interests that had previously been very despondent now begin to brighten up again. This season trade has set in earlier than usual, in consequence of the previous openness of the winter, and the Southern purchases are on a more liberal scale than before. On Friday week the Savannah steamship line was obliged to refuse to receive any more freight, although a line of drays four squares in length was then waiting to deliver goods, at four o'clock, when the order was given to stop. At twelve o'clock the same day Mr. Souder's Charleston steamer was obliged to decline receiving more freight, being then full.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Last week Professor Cox, in company with two or three gentlemen interested in coal, visited some coal veins situated near Carbon, Clay County, Indiana, on the line of the new St. Louis Railroad. He reports that a fine quality of black coal is easily accessible by a switch from the road, and that some eight or ten new furnaces will be erected at Carbon. Indianapolis, in his opinion, may become the Sheffield of America if she will. The Professor has unbounded faith in the capacity of Clay County to furnish the entire country with iron and coal. Some time ago he estimated the amount of coal in Clay County at 6,835,000,000 tons, and says now that the estimate was far below the actual amount. There are parties here almost daily from the East, examining into the iron and coal resources of Indiana, with a view of locating here. All of them go away pleased, and it is believed that a large number of extensive manufacturers will locate here this season.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says it is in possession of a letter from Commissioner Wells, in which the Commissioner declares his belief that there is a concerted movement to humbug the people with reference to the cost of producing pig iron. The information which induces this belief is confidential; otherwise he would publish it, and soon settle the controversy. This is an interesting statement, and is well calculated to excite lively curiosity. The facts in relation to the gold conspiracy having been discovered, will the alleged iron conspiracy be the next one to claim attention?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

OUR RIVERS.

On the Utilization of the Waters Falling On and Drained by Our Western Rivers.

THE MONONGAHELA.

It has been shown in previous communications that the present Monongahela river bottom is formed, first of a strata of ground and boulders, of which at from Beck's Run to Squirrel Hill, the width may be estimated at 1,800 feet, and the greatest depth or thickness at 15 feet, and the shape that of the segment of a circle; second, of a bed of blue clay, of width of about 2,100 feet and average depth or thickness of 20 feet; third, of a bed of sand and gravel, of width of about 2,200 feet, and average depth or thickness of 15 feet; fourth, of a bed of sand, of width of about 2,500 feet, and average depth or thickness (including what is called the second bottom) of 30 feet, out of which the present visible river has washed its course, in width, at the place named, 1,100 feet, and flowing on the top of the sand and gravel designated No. 3. I have shown that these three beds, namely of sand and gravel, of clay and of boulders, do contain

FOUR TIMES AS MUCH WATER AS THE VISIBLE RIVER,

When the latter is at the level of the top of No. 1 dam. It is certain that when the visible river rises above this level, the invisible river also receives an accession of water from the water which flows into the sand on each side; it is also certain that when the river falls below this level, the invisible river at its sides furnishes a supply of water until both attain the same level; and here let me digress from my immediate purpose to say, that to these facts is to be attributed the action of our floating coal boats, which, when the river is rising, are actually drawn to the side of the stream where the largest space of bottom land is receiving its supply of water; and when the river is falling are driven to the middle of the stream, being impelled there by the water issuing from the sand of the adjoining bottom land; in both cases acted upon by the same law of gravity which causes bodies to attain the nearest possible position to the center.

The water contained in this underground river is a reservoir from which the visible river is supplied during the dry summer months. The quantity of water thus stored may be ascertained by measurement, and between the bridge at Pittsburgh and the bridge at Brownsville does amount to

A BODY OF WATER OF 12 SQUARE MILES

in area by an average of ten feet in depth.

The side streams and tributaries in addition may be reasonably estimated at three times as much; and we have altogether a stored supply of water of 36 square miles of area by 10 feet in depth.

This hidden water is continually flowing down stream; obstructed by the sand and gravel through which it flows, it travels slowly; when by reason of dry weather the column of water of which it forms the bottom part is at its shortest, it flows at its slowest rate: when by reason of heavy rains the column of water, of which it forms a part, is at its longest, it flows at its fastest rate—in both cases invisible, underground and unserviceable. In the dry summer months, when water is most required for purposes of navigation, it is desirable that this

UNDERGROUND SUPPLY OF WATER

should flow away as slowly as possible. What, then, shall we say of the science that builds dams of nine feet high, and raises the column of water to that height, and compels this great underground reservoir to empty itself more rapidly? Instead of storing water such dams hide and waste it.

The rate at which this underground river flows may be set down at one-twentieth of one mile per hour, or 88 yards per hour, and thence it follows that it would take 75 days for it to travel from the Virginia State line to Pittsburgh, or say 6 months to travel from its furthermost sources, so that the rain that falls in the mountains in March, April and May flows past Pittsburgh in September, October and November. If this underground stream flows at the rate of 88 yards per hour, and the total quantity of 33,372,079,200 gallons passes in 75 days, then the underground flow of 444,961,856 gallons of water passes Pittsburgh daily and unseen during the dryest season and when the river bed is apparently empty. This is

FIFTEEN TIMES THE PROPOSED DAILY SUPPLY OF THE NEW WATER WORKS.

If we make this visible in a channel 500 feet wide, flowing 2 miles an hour, it will give a depth of 8½ feet.

I propose to build dams by digging a trench across the valley of the Monongahela river bottom, or across the valley of any of our western rivers from hillside to hillside, digging the trench down to the strata of blue clay, and into the blue clay to a depth of about two feet, and of about ten feet in width or thickness; to fill up this trench with clay well stamped and puddled to a height of about six feet above the low water level of the visible river; then to build a wall made impervious to water by hydraulic cement on the top of this clay wall of such a height as shall be equal to the height of fall in the river from this No. 1 dam to the next dam lower down the stream. The dam of puddled clay will not allow the passage of water up to the level of the water below the dam, and on the top or above this, an impervious hydraulic cement wall will be required. The cost of such

UNDERGROUND DAMS WITHOUT LOCKS

Will not be greater than the dams and locks as hitherto constructed.

Build these underground dams where the present visible river is narrowest, and it would not be necessary to contract the width of the river; build them at the foot of the ripples, and the water that rises from below will act to its greatest capacity. The more numerous such dams, the more slowly the water in the river will flow; the more frequently will it be made to show itself in the stream, and consequently the greater will be the depth of the stream.

The loss of water by evaporation during the summer will be lessened, inasmuch as the water continually returning to its gravel bed of about 55° Fahrenheit, will acquire that temperature, and thus not be so readily vaporised, while in winter the acquired temperature from below will prevent the river from being frozen up.

Thus is exhibited a means of rendering the Ohio river navigable for vessels of ten feet draught at all times of the year.

Yours truly, John F. Bennett,
No. 108 Smithfield street.

THE CUBAN LEADER.

Strength of the Patriot Army—Ultimate Success Certain—Personal Appearance.

General Quesada, whose arrival in New York from Cuba has been chronicled, states that the whole Cuban army comprises some 50,000 men, of whom only 20,000 are armed with rifles and carbines, and the rest with machettes. The General speaks most confidently of the certainty of the ultimate success of the war of Independence. Arms and ammunition are scarce, but are becoming less so day by day, inasmuch as experience has taught by what method and at what points these requisites can be most safely landed. The General is a man only thirty-eight years of age, over six feet in height, and, though most calm and modest in his demeanor, his expression stamps him as a man of much character and discrimination. He is a native of Puerto Principe, has served fourteen years in the Mexican army, rose in that to the rank of General of division, and has been at different times military governor of the States of Puebla, Durango and others. His military career in Mexico was such as to insure him, had he chosen to remain in the service of that republic, the very highest post to which any foreigner may aspire; but his love of country induced him to forswear all gifts of fortune abroad, in order to devote himself, body and soul, to the service of Cuba. His children have been for some years at school in this country, and his wife, whom he left in Nassau, is expected here by the next steamer.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A Railroad Ferry of Enormous Steamers Proposed.

The voyage across the English channel is the sorest experience of European travelers. It is but a few miles wide, yet it is one of the most troublesome little seas in the world. The horrors of the passage are intensified by the small size of the steamers built to accommodate themselves to the French and English harbors. Bridges and tunnels have been proposed. They are feasible, but the cost is enormous. As an alternative, a scheme practical and comparatively inexpensive has lately been put forth, and which is said to have received the necessary financial support for its fulfillment. A Mr. Fowler proposes to establish a railroad ferry consisting of large steamers capable of carrying a railway train, so that travelers can leave England and go to Paris without changing cars. To carry out the idea, the French Government is making a survey of the coast, for a harbor of these steamers, for it would be useless to attempt to enter either Boulogne or Calais with them. It is thought that Audecelles, South of Cape Grisnez, will be the place selected, as it has deep water, is well sheltered, and its distance from Dover is about the shortest between the two countries. The estimated cost is £2,000,000, and it could be completed in two years.

A few days ago, at a private view, in New York, of Col. Bachelder's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, just completed by Captain Walker, in answer to a question the party was informed that the painting represented the positions of 251 regiments and 78 batteries. At this moment a bright lad of ten years came to the front and said: "Sir, will you be kind enough to point out to me the position of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery?" The unusual sound of a child's voice attracted immediate attention, and the murmur of conversation was hushed, while every eye was directed to the spot indicated on the painting. A lady clad in deep mourning advanced and critically examined the locality. After explaining the action and movements of the battery, Col. Bachelder said: "Why, my lad, do you ask for the position of the Fifth New York?" Pointing to the spot, the boy said: "My father was killed there." This was too much for the overflowing heart of the poor mother, who, bursting into a flood of tears, led her orphaned son from the room. The pathetic nature of this unexpected episode thrilled every heart with pity. Strong men turned away, and many an eye moistened with sympathy.

It is stated officially that as near as can be ascertained "nine-tenths of the Chinese in California are of that class generally known as 'coolies,' that is, persons who are, to all intents and purposes, practically as complete slaves to their masters as ever were the negroes of the Carolinas and Georgia." These masters are wealthy residents of China, who hire the coolies to work for them in California for the term of five years, for the sum of five dollars a month each, the masters paying all their expenses while here, and their passage to this country and back to China, dead or alive. These singular contracts are rigidly enforced in California as well as in China. There are in California three thousand Chinese women, the greater proportion of whom have been abducted from their homes, and brought to this country for the most shameful purposes. They are sold and bartered to the highest bidder, like sheep or cattle, and regarded in California as legitimate articles of merchandise. The ordinary police regulations of the State are powerless to arrest the traffic.

THE ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Meeting in Interest of the Project at New Brighton, Pa.

A meeting of the friends of the enlargement of the Erie Canal was held at New Brighton on Friday evening, 25th ult., the proceedings of which have just reached us. The committee appointed at a previous meeting, comprising Messrs. B. B. Chamberlain, M. T. Kennedy, Benjamin Wilde, H. Mendenhall, J. H. Cunningham, L. G. Kniffer, B. R. Bradford, Frank Miner and Wm. Henry, reported a lengthy preamble—setting forth the importance of the proposed enlargement; the efforts of Eastern capitalists for ship communication between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and the proposed divergence of trade and travel from the Mahoning and Beaver valleys in the interest of New York and Baltimore railroads, and the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Erie Canal and improvement of the Ohio river with capacity to pass vessels and boats of increased tonnage, from the Ohio to Lake Erie, is a project of commercial importance to all business men—an enterprise to stimulate productive industry—to develop more rapidly our mineral resources, to attract manufacturing capital and to enlarge the range of our markets, both in the Lake regions and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Resolved, That reposing in the engineering expositions demonstrating its practicability with no diminution but augmentation of water in reservoirs and slack water, we as a community need indulge in no fanciful speculation or apprehensions of the water power along the falls of the Beaver being destroyed or impaired.

Resolved, That for the *means* to secure an inauguration and completion of ship and boat navigation from the Lakes to the Ohio, and thence to the Gulf and tributaries of the Mississippi, we rely upon legislation wisely harmonizing capital, and we accordingly advocate any judicious expedient of national or State governments to devise the right ways.

Resolved, That we recommend such legislation that while clothing the Erie Canal Company or any other company with additional powers and privileges, such restrictions and conditions shall be imposed, as will defeat combinations and exactions for personal, interests calculated to repel honest capitalists and to defeat all judicious State or National aid.

Resolved, That we deprecate opposition and distraction in our locality and county, as discouraging efforts to mature some feasible plan of legislation, whereby to undertake *now* this work, and not postpone it for the energies of coming time.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature be requested to support all just expedients for aiding and encouraging the Erie Canal Company or other company in undertaking this work, and thereby avoid an abandonment of the present canal that would be ruinous to Western Pennsylvania interests and disreputable to us as a State.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following executive committee appointed to further the object: H. Mendenhall, B. R. Bradford, B. B. Chamberlain, Milton Townsend, M. T. Kennedy.

MR. DAWES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Advantages of Protection to Home Industry.

This afternoon I came across a beautiful iron bridge over the Connecticut River. They told me that it cost $500,000, but that it was all made in England. Every day's work performed upon that, except putting the pieces together, they told me was performed in England. It took a great many men a great while to do it, in a great workshop and where that workshop was there must have been a great many families, and where those families were there must have been a good many mechanics to supply them with their wants. There must have been the shoemaker, the hatter, the tailor, and the baker. There must have been a great many schoolhouses here, and I have no doubt there were churches. Now, fellow-citizens, which would have been the best, to have had that village on this side of the water or on the other side? That is all there is in this question. Had the laws of the land made it cheaper to have brought the raw material here, the bridge would have been made here, the village would have grown up here; the churches and schoolhouses would have been here; and the mechanics who gathered around and lived in such a village, would also have been here. The capital would have been here, too, which would have been the best of all. They tell us that in Iowa they cannot get enough for the corn they raise to pay for raising it, and that they sometimes burn it for fuel. Would it not have been a great thing for them if this City of Nashua could have been set right down in Iowa, to have furnished a market for their corn—a nucleus around which to gather all these mechanics, all this wealth, and this capital, and to furnish the man who feels as if the labor of his hands is not rewarded sufficiently, and that his hard hand has not sufficient influence and power? Would it not have been better for him to have been put down in such a village, with such an opportunity to assert his manhood, and achieve competence and independence, and stand upon his own bottom, than to have undertaken the vain work of regulating the number of hours he shall work by statute, or the amount of pay he shall receive, or the treatment that his employer shall extend toward him by statute? Let him stand upright upon his own earnings, and his own competence, and he can face employer and the world in the consciousness of his own power.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has added a thousand acres to his original purchase of 7,000 acres of land in the town of Hempstead, on Long Island, which he is having surveyed and laid out for a future city. The section is being laid out in avenues of eighty feet wide and about eleven hundred feet apart. Each lot is to contain about an acre and a half of ground, on which are to be built houses setting seventy-five feet back from the avenues. Trees have been planted in large numbers, and the roads and avenues are being graded and graveled.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, has resolved to give his son a Spartan citizen's education. The boy, who is just seven years old, has been sent as a day boarder to a small school in Paris. His father gave strict orders that his son should be called simply "Victor," and, as a recompense for good conduct, "Napoleon Victor." His day's work is from eight in the morning to six in the evening, with two hours recreation. His mother, the Princess Clotilde, who is extremely popular in Paris, accompanied her son to school on the first morning, and intrusted, with many recommendations, an extra pair of shoes to the matron, in case of her boy coming in from the playground with wet feet. The young prince's luncheon was to have consisted of dry bread, but, on the master's representation that all the other boys were allowed marmalade, the stern father relaxed so far as to allow his son to enjoy the same indulgence.

Rev. John Keep, of Oberlin, known for the last quarter of a century as "Father Keep," and one of the patriarchs of Northern Ohio, died in Oberlin on Friday, the 11th ult., at the advanced age of ninety. It was at Father Keep's house in Oberlin that the meeting of the trustees was held which decided, by the casting vote of the chairman, to admit colored people to the privileges of education. In the great agitation which followed, Father Keep was not idle. He visited England, as financial agent of the anti-slavery cause, in 1838, and received valuable contributions to its aid from the leading English Abolitionists, like Clarkson and Sturges. In the last thirty years he has acted frequently as financial agent for the Oberlin College, and his aid to the college has been very able and timely.

Detailed reports of the proceedings in the Mordaunt divorce case appear in the late London papers. The evidence of Sir Charles Mordaunt is interesting as indicating the general feeling in regard to the character of the Prince of Wales. Sir Charles testified that before his marriage to Lady Mordaunt he knew of her intimacy with the Prince, and that after the marriage he warned her against continuing the acquaintance. "I told her," said he, "that I had heard in various quarters certain circumstances connected with his previous character that caused me to wish her to break off with him." Notwithstanding this wish, Lady Mordaunt continued to receive the Prince without the knowledge of her husband, until she made the voluntarily confession that a criminal intimacy had been existing between them. Sir Charles also testified to the discovery of a batch of letters and a valentine from the Prince to his wife. The court loyally refused to permit the letters to be read; but notwithstanding this they found their way into the London papers. They are ten in number, and apparently unexceptionable in their contents, being mostly devoted to a description of the Prince's visits to his friends in the rural districts of England, where good hunting abounded.

Charles O'Conner, the eminent New York lawyer, has been prostrated with small pox, but the crisis of the disease has passed and he is rapidly recovering.

State Treasurer Rhoades, of Nevada, died suddenly, a few months ago, and recent investigations show that he was a defaulter to the amount of $109,000, part in gold and part in currency. Extravagant living and disastrous stock speculations did the business. His bondsmen, it is said, deny their accountability on the ground that the examiners neglected their duty to count the money in the Treasury monthly.

Jim Lane in his glory would sit at the table *d'hote* bolting puff paste and shoveling down incredible loads of nuts and raisins in a fit of abstraction, without seeming to taste or care to taste them. Byron said he had been drunk on beefsteak, and Lane could commit a debauch without tasting wine. Then would follow a night of groans and smothered impressions. His enemies whispered, "Remorse." It was the stomach's remorse. He would rise in the morning with bloodshot eyes and certain murky lines around the mouth that rich food and indigestion paint—with Gluttony's heavy monogram stamped on his lower jaw, the whole face bearing the ravages of dreams.

The Birmingham *Post* informs its great midland public that "grandeur in size and thoroughness in principle are generally among the characteristics of things and people in America. Their railways count their lengths by hundreds of miles, where ours are measured by tens; their orchestras embrace the performance of armies of blacksmiths and large detachments of artillery; and their ordinary party movement in politics assume the dimensions of immense organizations, with 'platforms' which are to modify not only the action but the character of the population of the whole country. They will pay off a great national debt while we are counting what the interest will amount to; and will add a province or create a new State while we are settling the boundaries of an assize district. On the same magnificent scale most of their operations are planned, and in their trade strikes they maintain the dignity of their nation."

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ENGINES of almost any size new and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.
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Iron Bridges, Gasometers,
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Pittsburgh Office: 133 Wood Street,
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Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa.
EDMUND C. PECHIN,
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Foundry and Machine Works,
27, 33, 38 and 40 Water Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson Maxwell & Porter,
SUCCESSORS TO
Anderson & Bro., and Andersons & Maxwell,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Have on hand and make to order from 10 to 25 horse-power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, for Boring Oil Wells and Saw Mill purposes, AIR ENGINES, for Agitating Oil, and all sizes of STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of MACHINERY, HOUSE FRONTS, SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made to order on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairs.

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Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,
STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,
IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
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Cameron Direct Acting
BLOWING ENGINE,
Manufactured solely by us.

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MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.
Water Main Extension Bonds,
EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.
For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1870.

Local monetary affairs continue in an easy condition, and there are no apprehensions of any material change within the next fortnight. The banks are letting out liberally to customer applicants, and we see no disposition to hold back in order to accumulate a larger supply of money for the exigencies that may arise at the close of the present month. The decline in gold and other disturbing causes that agitate the Eastern money centers have not changed the equanimity of our local market, and we discover a very confident tone pervading commercial circles. It is conceded that the drift of current feeling in financial matters at Washing in the several measures under consideration is towards a sounder basis. Should the Funding Bill become a law, it is thought that the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to lessen the burden of the public debt very materially, and bring about a specie basis for the Government standing.

—We notice the following request is being freely circulated among the national banks, and has already received the signatures of nearly all the bank presidents of New York city:

To the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the United States Treasury:

In view of the fact that there is no opportunity offered to the public at the present time for converting the non-interest bearing promises of the Government into its interest bearing obligations, except by purchasing United States bonds on the open market at a premium:

The undersigned respectfully request the Honorable Secretary to submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes, by issuing therefor (at the option of the holder) bonds, of the denomination of one thousand dollars and its multiple, to be made payable on demand, in the said legal-tender notes, which shall be held for the purpose of such reconversion; the bonds to bear interest at the rate of 3 65-100 ₩ cent. per annum.

And also that permission be granted to the national banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law.

It is remarked that the real secret of this circular is not so much to accommodate the public as it purports to do, but to enable the banks to still secure interest on their reserves, which they fear to lose by the extension of the bank circulation. There is no question but that in some cases the adoption of the plan proposed would assist the mercantile community, but the very fact that the mercantile class is not making the application shows unfavorably to it. The option of converting legal tenders into bonds, and bonds into legal tenders, on demand, is a dangerous privilege. A clique, at any time, by converting bonds into legal tenders could make money very tight, and we think there has been enough of artificial stringencies without placing a greater weapon in the hands of the manipulating bears of the Stock Exchange. The petition as above expressed is in every way dangerous, and would but add to our taxation by compelling the Government to pay interest on that which is now borrowed free of interest from the people.

—The New York markets were more steady to-day in railway shares, but government bonds suffered considerable of a decline. Gold closed at a decline of 1⅛ below yesterday's closing price; '81's fell off ½; '62's the same; the '65's about ¾; '67's the same, and '98's about ½. There was a slight change in 10-40's and currency 6's.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 3, 1870.	10 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.	12 00 M.	1 30 P. M.	4 00 P. M.
New York Central	196⅛	196⅛	196⅛	196⅛	195⅝
Erie	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Harlem		143⅛		143⅛	
Reading	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Michigan Central		120		119⅛	
Michigan Southern	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	86⅝
Illinois Central		139		138	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	99	98⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	71⅛
Do preferred	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	87⅛
Rock Island	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
St. Paul		63⅛		63⅛	63
St. Paul preferred		76⅛		76⅛	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash		43⅛		43⅛	
Toledo and Wabash pref.		71			
Fort Wayne	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92	92
Chicago and Alton		114⅛		114⅛	
Ohio and Mississippi		30⅛		30⅛	
Western Union Telegraph		34⅛		34	
Pacific Mail		38⅛		37⅛	
Adams Express		61		61	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		21		21⅛	
American M. U. Express		37⅛		37⅛	
United States Express		51⅛		51⅛	
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	195¾	195¾	...	...
Erie	25	25½	½	...
Harlem	141½	143½	2½	...
Reading	97½	97¾	¼	...
Mich. Central	...	119¾	...	...
Mich. Southern	86¾	86⅞	⅛	...
Illinois Central	139	138	...	1
Clev. and Pitts	98½	98⅞	⅜	...
Chicago and North	71⅝	71⅞	¼	...
Do. preferred	87½	87⅛	...	⅜
Rock Island	120	120⅛	⅛	...
St. Paul	63¼	63	...	¼
Do. preferred	76½	76⅝	...	⅛
Tol. and Wabash	44½	43¾	...	¾
Do. preferred	71½	71	...	½
Fort Wayne	92½	92	...	½
Chicago and Alton	112½	114½	2	...
Ohio and Miss	29⅞	30⅛	¼	...
Western U. Tel	34⅛	34	...	⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅛	37¾	...	⅜
Adams Express	61½	61	...	½
Wells, Fargo & Co	21	21¼	¼	...
American M. U. Ex	37	37⅜	⅜	...
U. S. Express	51⅛	51½	...	...
Merch. U. Ex	...	7	...	...

—Models for the new fifty-cent notes have been completed. The size is the same as the old ones. A vignette of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, pronounced a most excellent likeness, and executed by one of the best engravers in the United States, will ornament the left end of the note. The other end for the space of an inch will remain blank, for the purpose of showing the localized silk fibre, which will be so introduced as to make it a distinctive feature of the note. It will be remembered this paper is only manufactured by the Government, and that orders have been recently issued by Secretary Boutwell forbidding the bringing of any paper of this description from abroad. Having failed to prevent counterfeiting by engraving, it is believed the plan adopted will be the best safeguard; at least it increases the difficulty of procuring imitations.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market continues to move along slowly with a moderate demand for the leading articles. The low rate of gold has forced a decline in most of the important articles, including refined sugars, teas and coffees. Buyers are still cautious, manifesting but little disposition to purchase round lots. There seems to be an entire absence of anything like a speculative feeling, notwithstanding the low prices of certain articles. The principal drawback on trade is a want of confidence; when that is restored we may look for lively times. The following are the receipts of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	5,234	3,510
Apples, bbls	1,085	180
Cheese, boxes	638	117
Corn, sacks	4,016	470
Wheat, sacks	6,098	3,917
Barley, sacks	3,498	2,213
Rye	1,484	613
Oats	4,898	2,099
Butter	242	182

ASHES—The market remains quiet, with a moderate demand. We are reported sales as follows: Soda ash—common 4c; refined 4¼c; Potash 7½@7¾c. Pearls 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Market firm, with a fair demand for fresh roll at 34@36c; fancy brands 37@38c; common butter is abundant and dull, prices weak and tending downward.

APPLES—The market was firm, with a good inquiry for prime qualities at $3 62@4 ₩ barrel; sales of mixed lots at various prices, ranging from $2 50@3 ₩ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; prices nominal at 65@70c.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₩ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₩ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Continue dull; sales prime medium at $2 25; prime navy at $2 25@2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice continues dull with very light demand; sales at $3 ₩ cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17@18 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market remains dull with medium sales standard brands at 25@25½c, say for 50 to 75 bbl lots, and 26½@27c in a retail way.

CIDER—The market is well supplied with the various qualities; sales were made at prices ranging from $5@7 50 ₩ bbl.

DRIED HOGS—The season for activity is over; we note limited operations at $9 50@10 ₩ cwt.

DRIED FRUIT—The movements in dried fruits are yet confined to the local trade and filling orders from the country. Speculators do not manifest any disposition towards investing, and there being no margin in shipping the market may still be noted dull and heavy, especially in peaches. The season for consumptive demand is fast approaching, which may revive the trade. Extra choice bright dried apples are held at 8c; prime 7½c; common 7c. Choice dried peaches, halves 10c; common 9½c; quarters 9@9½c.

FEATHERS—Market quiet with a small local demand at 75c, 85@90c ₩ lb.

FISH—The market is looking up under the influence of an increased demand. No. 1 mackeral, shore, at 30c; do do bay 29c; No 2 do 18@19c; white fish $9 50 ₩ half bbl. Lake herring $1 50; lake trout $9 00; salt herring $8 60@9 00; cod fish 6½c for large, and 5½c for medium.

HOMINY—Dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices range from $5 50@5 75 ₩ barrel.

FLOUR—The receipts are increasing with a fair jobbing demand. The market is devoid of anything that is new or important. Buyers are not disposed to take hold with freedom. This, however, has been the situation for some time past. The mills are doing a large business with retailers. The current rates were as follows: for western flours from store, spring, $5@5 50; winter wheat, $5 65@6 00; some fancy brands sold at higher figures.

RYE FLOUR—Market steady with sales at $5@5 25 ₩ bbl.

EGGS—Market firm with a good demand; prices tending upward; we are reported sales at 25@27c ₩ doz.

GROCERIES—The market remains steady with a fair trade demand. Sugars have further declined, the prices being the lowest that have ruled for a long time. To this, however, consumers have no objection. Some parties go so far as to assert that prices have not yet touched bottom. Coffees are weak with a declining tendency. The quotations are as follows:

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14¾c; A coffee 14c; B 13¾c; extra C 13½c; C yellow 13c; N. O. fair 11½c; good 12c; prime 12½c; choice 13¾c; Cuba 11@11½c; Porto Rico 12½@13c; sugar house 10¾c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans new crop at 78@80c; Porto Rico 70c; Muscovado 60c.

SYRUPS—Perfection 90c; silver drips 70c; white honey 75c; golden 65c.

COFFEE—Dull; prices weak; fair Rio 20c; good 21½c; prime 22@23c; choice 23½c.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 8c; Rangoon, 7½c.

STARCH—Pearl 7c; Satin Gloss 11½c; corn 12c.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₩ box; prunes 14c; currants 15c ₩ lb; Valentia raisins 18¾c ₩ lb.

ORANGES—Sales of Messina at $4 50@5 ₩ box.

LEMONS—Messina $5 00@5 50 ₩ box.

FIGS—We note sales at 14@18c ₩ lb.

CITRON—Is advancing, with sales at 45c.

STRAW—We note sales of baled oat straw at $12@14 ₩ ton.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9¼@9½c; rough 6@6¼c ₩ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling in a small way at $2 60 ₩ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c, ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Fair demand; sales at 50@55c for Peachblows, L. S. from store, and 50c on track in bags, and $1 25 in barrels.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 ₩ ton.

SEEDS—Market more active; we can report sales to a fair extent at the following; clover $8 00@8 25 ₩ bush; timothy scarce and wanted at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bush; flaxseed ranges from $2 10@2 15.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand with regular sales at 38@40c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—Market firm; sales of bran at $1@1 10; middlings $1 60@1 75; chopped oats and corn $1 65 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1.

CORN MEAL—The stock in the market has been light for some days. Holders are firm. We are reported sales of kiln dried at $1 10; common $1 05 ₩ bush.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no particular alteration. The demand was moderate, with sales of a similar description. Wheat was steady, with sales at the following: Good to choice red $1 10@1 14; choice white $1 15@1 25; amber $1 15, 120@1 25 ₩ bushel. Oats are inactive, but no lower, with a supply in excess of the demand; sales were reported from first hands at 42@43c, with sales from store at 44@45c. Corn dull but unchanged; we quote nominally at 70@73c for ear on wharf, and 73@75c for shelled. Rye dull but not changed; we quote nominally at 80@85c. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Barley—sales of western No. 2 were made at various prices, low down; prime Pennsylvania spring 90c, and fall $1 00 ₩ bushel.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03@1 07 ₩ gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export East. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 38@1 35; No. 2 at 85@88c ₩ gall.

SALT—Steady; sales at $1 75 by the car load.

POULTRY—Steady demand with regular sales at 19@20c for dressed turkeys; chickens 14@16c, geese 9@10c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

CHEESE—Market steady but unchanged; sales Western Reserve 16½@16¾c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 17@17½c; New York State Farm Dairy 18@19c; Eastern Goshen 19½@20c.

ONIONS—Steady with regular demand; sales at 80@85c in bags, and $2 25@2 50 in bbls.

BACON—The market remains quiet with a fair trade demand. Our dealers report sales of 25,000 lbs at quotations. The supply is ample for present purposes. Shoulders at 12¾@13c; sugar cured do at 13½@14c; rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams 18c; breakfast bacon 18c.

LARD—In tierces 16c; in kegs 17c; in buckets 17½c.

MESS PORK—Sales at $28.

LARD OIL—Sales at $1 38 for extra No. 1, and 90c for No. 2.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 19c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ₩ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₩ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales at 13½c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not an active one, although a better feeling has evidently taken possession of dealers generally. Indications point very clearly that the bottom has been reached, and that we may look for more activity before many days.

CRUDE

Market firmer, holders not being disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows; spot 12c March, S. O., 12½c; April to July 12¾c; B. O., all year, 14½@14¾c; sales 500 bbls Parker's Landing oil at 11½c, low gravity.

REFINED

The market was quiet, without any change in prices. Early deliveries were dull and neglected and futures were more fancied. The nominal figures were: Spot 27¾c; last half March 27½@27¾c; April 28c; April to August 29@29½c; May to December 30@30½c; all year, B. O., 32½c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Refined quoted at 59½ francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—Closing March 2d: Petroleum advanced a trifle to-day, but demand very moderate and quotations more or less nominal. Crude in bulk 15¼@15¾c, with a small sale at the latter figure; refined held at 29c, with a sale of 100 bbls.

OIL CITY, March 3.—No sales and firmly held on lower creek at $4 40 and upwards; $4 70 here.

ROUSEVILLE, March 3.—Market firm; offering $4 30; asking $4 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 2.—Market quiet at $4 40@4 50; holders firm at $4 50.

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—Market quiet but steady; this morning on lower creek $4 25@4 30 offered, but few sellers; upper road $4 15 offered.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet, prices firm and steady, and but little oil offering; 27¾c bid for cargoes, and 27½c buyers' option last half March; 28c bid and 28½c asked for April; 28¾c bid for April and June; 29c bid for April and August; crude 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 3, 1:30 P. M.—The market opened quiet but grew stronger, shorts trying to cover and have bid 10c in advance of yesterday's prices; no sales reported but private transactions known to have been made, but at what price and amount not made public. We quote at $4 30@4 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 3, 11:55 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4 40, no buyers at that; no sales yet.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 3, 1:50 P. M.—Market very dull; nothing doing; nominal at $3 75.

SHAMBURG, PA., March 3.—Market firmer; prices nominal; $3 99 to $4 00 offered at wells, with few sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 3.—The market is quiet and not much doing. We quote at $3 80@3 85 at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING March 3.—Oil firm at $4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Market unchanged; prime light straw to white 27½c; standard white 27¾@28c. Crude in barrels 19¾c; crude in bulk nominal at 15½c.

NEW YORK, March 3, 2:15 P. M.—Dull and prices nominal at 15¼@15½c for crude; 28c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet, closing steady and very firm. Sellers are more free in their offerings, but not yet in accord with buyers. Spot 27¾c; March 27¾c bid, 28c asked; April 28c bid, 28¼c asked; March to June 28¾c bid; April to June 28¾c bid; April to August 29c bid; April to September 29½c bid; May to September 30c; March to September 30c asked. Crude 15½c, nominal.

NEW YORK, March 3, 5 P. M.—Market closes very dull, with prices unchanged; not much chance to operate, both holders of oil and buyers being determined in their views. There have been no sales of either crude or refined for this month to-day that we heard of.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros	880	J. Speare & Co	51
Eagle Oil Works	220	Dilworth H & Co	20
J. Wilkins	400	A. B. Mills	80
J. Gallagher	240	Lockhart, Frew & Co	51
Total			2,012

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

—— ——, 20 bbls refined to Dilworth, H & co; ——, 51 do do to Lockhart, F & co; B S Duncan, 320 do crude to Eagle Oil Works; O L Palmer, 160 do do to J Wilkins; E H Long, 880 do do to Fisher Bros; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum co, 240 do do to J Wilkins; S Bonsall, 240 do do to J Gallagher; W Bartle, 80 do do to A B Mills.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bros, 319 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 855 bbls benzine to A R McHenry, Philadelphia.

But Oil and R Co, 500 bbls refined to A R McHenry, Philadelphia.

McKenna & B, 50 bbls refined to A P Phipps Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined .... 550 bbls
Total Shipments Benzine .... 855 bbls

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	10	Hallman & H, m	4
Brown & Co, m	1	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	8
Soperior Mills, metal	3	Bryan & Caughey, m	2
Union Iron Mills, m	4	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	2
Brady's Bend I. Co, m	6	Zug & Co, m	2
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Union Mills, o	4	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reece, Graff & Dull, metal 1

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Buckwheat unchanged. Corn—new held at 76@77c. Oats held at 47c. Petroleum dull and quiet; refined held at 26@26½c; crude $5 75 ₩ bbl.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 1 white Michigan $1 20; regular do $1 11½; amber $1 06; No 1 red shade better at $1 14; No 2 held at $1 07, with $1 06 bid, amber $1 07 buyer month. Corn dull and unchanged; No 1 48c; No 2 46c. Cloverseed $8 15.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton nominally 23c; receipts 1,124 bales; exports 2,825. Flour dull at $5. Corn scarce at 92@93c. Oats quiet at 65c. Hay active at $27@28 00. Bran quiet at $26@28. Lard dull at 15@17c. Pork steady at $28 50@29 00. Bacon shoulders 13c; sides 16@17c. Bulk shoulders 11½c; sides 14½@15½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 82c for No 1; 81c for No 2. Oats firm at 40c for No 2. Corn and rye unchanged. Barley quiet at 55c for common delivered. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Flour quiet; northwestern extra family $5 25@5 75. Wheat better for prime, which is scarce; Pennsylvania red $1 25@1 28. Rye steady at $1. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats—more doing; unchanged. Whisky firmer; western iron bound $1 01@1 02.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red $1 28. Corn scarce; white 94@96c; yellow 92@94c. Oats 54c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions firmer and unchanged. Whisky flat at $1@1 01.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 3.—Wheat firm but without important change; extra white $1 26; No 1 do $1 16; regular and amber $1 06. Corn 72c. Oats 47c. Barley $1 70 ₩ cental. Clover seed $8 00@8 25.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—Cotton improving; low middling 20c; good ordinary 19c; stock 6,300 bales.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115.

NEW YORK March 3—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@6 ₩ cent. on call.

STERLING

Dull and heavy at 108½@108¾.

GOLD

Quiet and lower; opened at 115¾, fell to 114¾, and closed at 115. The decline was accelerated by news from Washington relative to the pending bill. Carrying rates 5 ₩ cent to flat. Clearances $51,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Heavy and lower, owing to free sales by foreign bankers, and the decline in gold. Coupons '81 115⅛@115¾; do '62 113@113¼; do '64 111¾@112; do '65 112¼@112¾; do new 110¾@110⅞; do '67 111@111⅛; do '68, 111@111¼; 10-40s 108@108¼; Currency 6s 111@111¼.

STATE BONDS

Irregular. Missouris 94; old Tennessees 55½; new do 45½; old Virginias 68½; new do 66½; old North Carolinas 45½; new do 22½.

STOCKS.

The railway market was heavy, and at the close the lowest prices were made. The market has commenced to sympathize with gold once more, and hence the general decline. The principal activity was in Northwestern, Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi. Some of the cliques were selling; and it was shrewdly suspected there was "cheating around the Board." Miscellaneous list active in Quicksilver, which broke to 11½, the lowest point for a long time. Express stocks dull and steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 61½; Cumberland 38½; Western Union Telegraph 34; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 9½; do preferred 20½; Adams Express 61; Wells-Fargo 21½; American 37½; United States 51½; Pacific Mall 37¾; New York Central 95½; Erie 25¼; do preferred 42½; Harlem 143½; preferred 145; Hudson Scrip 93½; Reading 97; Michigan Central 119¾; Lake Shore 86½; Illinois Central 138; Pittsburgh 98½; Northwestern 71⅞; do preferred 87⅛; Rock Island 119¾; Saint Paul 63; do preferred 76; Wabash 43; do preferred 71; Fort Wayne 92; Terre Haute 35½; do preferred 63; Chicago and Alton 114½; do preferred 115; Ohio and Mississippi 29½; New Jersey Central 101½; Dubuque 100½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 20½; Iron Mountain 43.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 70; Hecla 85; Quincy 28.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $75,944,980; currency $4,585,485; general balance $86,036,423.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1870.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 1 quiet at 87½c; No 2 active and ⅛@¼c lower; sales at 78¾@79¼c, closing tame at 78¼@78⅜c; this afternoon unsteady at 78¼@78⅜c cash.

CORN—Scarce, firm and 2c higher on new, closing at 70@70½c for No 2, and 51@54½c for no grade; this afternoon steady and unchanged.

OATS—Quiet, closing with sellers of No 2 at 38c.

RYE—Firmer at 67@67½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Inactive but firm at 95@96c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand, closing at $26@26 25 seller April. Lard 14c. Meats quiet, closing at 9¾c for dry salted shoulders; 12½@12¾c for rough sides, and 13½@13¾c for short rib middles loose; hams quiet and steady, green 13c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and firmer, closing at $10 25@10 50 dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Active at $8 30@9 for common to choice and $9 10@9 30 for extra.

CATTLE—Steady at $5@7 45 for fair cows to extra steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton steady; sales 5,000 bales at 23½@23c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 75,224 bbls; flour 5@10c lower; sales 5,800 bbls at $4 70@4 85 for superfine western; $5 00@5 80 for extra State; $4 85@5 90 for extra western; $5 60@6 20 for white wheat extra; $5 10@6 10 for round hoop Ohio; $5 55@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 35@8 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 40@5 30. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales 240 bbls at $1 00@1 01 for western free. Receipts of wheat 5,706 bush; wheat dull and 1c lower; sales of 29,000 bush at $1 01 for rejected No 3 spring; $1 15 for No 2 Milwaukee in store; $1 08 for No 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1 29@1 30 for winter red and amber western; $1 32 for amber Minnesota; $1 60@1 62½ for choice white State; $1 45 for white Michigan; $1 14 delivered for No. 2 Chicago. Rye quiet. Barley dull and declining. Barley malt dull and heavy; sales 500 bush State at 92½c. Receipts of corn 1,400 bush; new scarce and 2@3c better; old a shade firmer; sales 34,000 bushels at 94@99c for new mixed western; 80c for damaged do; old mixed western nominal at $1 02 in store. Receipts of oats 12,885 bush; oats dull; sales 17,000 bush at 55@56½c for western; 62@63½c for State. Rice quiet; Carolina 6@7c. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 9½@10¾c; 350 boxes Havana at 10½@11c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady at 15½c for crude, and 28½c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@22c for American. Linseed oil dull at 96@98c in casks. Turpentine heavy at 44@45c. Pork firmer; sales 750 bbls at $26 25 for new mess, $20 75@21 00 for prime, and $22 50@24 00 for prime mess; also, 2,000 bbls new mess, seller March, April and four months, at $26 25. Beef steady; sales 165 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess; $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 150 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 140 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats quiet; sales 170 pkgs; 10½@10¾c for shoulders; hams 14@15c. Middles quiet; sales 150 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut; 14½c for short ribbed, and 100 boxes Cumberland, deliverable in Chicago, at 12½c. Dressed hogs quiet at 11@11½c for western. Lard heavy; sales 370 tierces at 14@14⅝c for steam, and 15½@16c for kettle rendered; also, 2,400 tierces steam, seller March, April and May, at 14½@16c. Butter firm at 14@28c for Ohio, and 28@45c for State. Cheese dull at 16½@18c. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common extras. Wheat dull, heavy and declining at $1 12@1 16 for No 2 spring, and $1 27@1 29 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 60@61½c for Ohio, and 55@56½c for western. Corn scarce and firm at 95@98c for sound new mixed western and $1 02 for unkiln dried western in store. Pork quiet and steady for mess for March and April $26 00 bid, $26 25 asked. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet; for prime steam for April and May 14½c bid, 14½c asked. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour dull; extra $4 50@4 75; family $5@5 25. Wheat dull at $1 05@1 07. Corn unchanged and in fair demand at 60@72c. Oats dull at 48@53c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Barley dull; spring 90c@$1; winter $1 05@1 10. Cotton dull and demand light; midd ing 22c. Tobacco firm and in fair demand; sales 69 hhds. Whisky steady at 94@95c, latter rate iron bound cooperage. Mess pork opened with a good demand; sales 400 bbls at $27, and holders then asked $27 25, but the market closes dull at $27, with no buyers. Cut meats opened firm but close dull at 10, 14@14½c; not much done. Bacon opened firmer; sales at 15¼@16½c, and ¼c higher asked, but closed dull at the quotations. Lard dull and nominal at 14@15c. Sugar cured hams 17@18c. Butter scarce and firm at 30@35c. Eggs dull at 18@19c. Cheese 16@17½c. Linseed oil lower; now 85c in a jobbing way. Lard oil dull at $1 28@1 32. Sugar dull; New Orleans 10@13¾c. Molasses firm at 76@85c. Coffee firm at 18@23½c. Clover seed quiet at 13¼@13½c on arrival, and 14@14½c from store. Timothy scarce and firm at $4 40@4 75. Gold 115 buying. Exchange steady; ½ discount buying. Money market close.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton dull at 22c. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour firm for low grades, but double and treble extra about 25c lower; superfine $4 25@4 50; X $4 60@4 85. Wheat steady; No 2 spring inspected 88c; No 2 red fall $1 00@1 03; choice $1 12½@1 20; choice white $1 20@1 25. Corn dull and drooping at 74@77c for yellow; 78@84c for prime to fancy white. Oats dull and easier at 48@50c. Barley quiet at $1 for prime Minnesota. Rye dull and lower at 70c. Whisky firm at 94@95c. Sugar dull at 9¾@13c. Coffee steady at 20@23c. Pork quiet at $27 50@27 75; dry salted clear rib 13½@14½c; clear sides 14½@15c. Bacon—but little out of smoke; sales of shoulders at 12½c; clear rib 15½@16c; clear sides 16½@16¾c. Lard nominal at 15c for choice kettle. Cattle steady with a good local demand at 4@5½c for fair to prime; 6@7c for choice to extra. Hogs suitable for packing range at 8@9¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Dry goods—Business is much more active, with an improved feeling among buyers, who are taking hold with confidence. Bleached and brown cottons are rather quiet, though prices are very firm. Prints are much more active, with the following changes: Pacific and Dunnells prints are reduced from 12½ to 12c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Sales 197 hhds tobacco $3 90@5 50 for trash $6@8 for lugs $8 50@17 75 for low to good leaf. Market active. Cotton firmer; middling at 21½c. Flour in light demand; X family at $5@5 25. Grain quiet and steady; wheat $1 10@1 20. Corn 93c. Oats 63c. Rye 90c from store. Provisions firm with liberal demand. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon shoulders 12¾c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16c. Lard—tierce 16c; keg 17c. Hams—Fancy sugar cured 19½c. Whisky firm at 93c.

EDUCATIONAL.

BEAVER ACADEMY
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, the 14th of March ensuing,

Under the instruction of Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D. D. LL. D., late President of Washington College, who proposes to labor permanently in this field. All the branches necessary to prepare for the ordinary business of life, and for entering any class in College, will be taught. The Term will continue for fourteen weeks.

For further information, address the undersigned, members of the Board of Trustees, at Beaver, Pa.
D. P. LOWARY,
H. HICE.

GROCERIES, &C.

CANNED GOODS!

3 cans of Winslow's Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of Winslow's Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of 3 pound fresh Peaches for $1 00.
3 cans of 3 pound fresh Peaches for $1 00.
3 cans of Yarmouth Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of Yarmouth Green Corn for $1 00.

Seeded Dutch Plums, Pared Peaches, French Prunes, Austrian Cherries, Prunelles, Shaker Dried Corn and Breakfast Grits, for sale at the Family Grocery of
GEORGE W. McCLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered free.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
IN
Teas,
Sugars and
Coffees,
AT
J. KOHEN'S
Cheap Red Front Grocery and Tea House
No. 63 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Having just returned from the Eastern Market with the largest Stock in the city, I can offer special inducements. Dealers and Families will study their interest by purchasing at
KOHEN'S
CHEAP GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK .... JOHN J. M'DERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,
243 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite head of Wood street,
Wholesale Grocers,
Respectfully invite attention of the trade to their
NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Richmond Navy and other Tobaccos,
AND
GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 3, 1870.

River falling slowly, with eight feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 33° at 6 P. M. O.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 2, 1870.

River at a stand, with twenty-eight inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 28° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 3, 1870.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 32° at 6 P. M. L.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, March 3, 1870.

River falling, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 37° at 6 P. M. W.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 3, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: St. Charles at 9 A. M., and Telegraph at 11 A. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 11 A. M. River stationary; weather clear and cold. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabet.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Glendale	Hare	St. Louis.
City of Evansville	Dexter	Evansville.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet, falling.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet and falling. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant. Trade on the landing was brisk, freights being plenty. The Arlington takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Cincinnati and way ports.

THE steamer Jesse Dean was announced to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans on Friday.

THE packet Glendale left for St. Louis with an excellent trip. Pilots—L. Patterson and W. Oakes.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer "Belle," Capt. Smith. She leaves punctually at 12 M.

THE towboat Wild Duck and barges, Capt. Anawalt, arrived at St Louis on Tuesday.

THE towboat Grand Lake No 2, left Cairo on Monday for New Orleans with nineteen coal boats in tow.

THE body of Walter Maratta, clerk of the Emma No. 3, has not been recovered. He had been married six years, but left no children.

THE MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.—The packets for Brownsville and Geneva leave the wharf-boat, foot of Grant street, daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE fine steamer R. C. Gray, Capt. Whitaker, takes her departure for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville on Saturday. The first clerk is our old friend Captain W. B. Anderson.

A BILL to incorporate the Mississippi Steam Packet Company, to run boats on the Mississippi and its tributaries, with a capital of $500,000, passed the Louisiana Legislature last Monday.

THE far famed passenger packet Arlington, Capt. D. Moore, will take her departure this day positively at 12 M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. The first clerk is Capt. A. S. Sheppard, who will see that passengers has the best of attention.

THE fine packet Kate Putnam, Captain E. Evans, takes her depature for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has the best of accommodation, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Wm. Harbison, a very gentlemanly officer, has charge of the office.

THE fine packet Camelia, Capt. R. C. Mason, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesdry positively. This boat will give through receipts for Nashville and all points on the Cumberland for freight and passengers. The first clerk is Mr. Wm. Braithwaite, who will see that passengers have the best attention.

The Dubuque *Herald* says: The warm weather, thaw, thunder shower, rain and lightning, is operating on the river with telling effect, and a continuance of the above influences will soon open navigation. The ice moved about fifty feet yesterday, leaving an opening in front of the levee from shore to shore, through which the ferryboat could run, if necessary.

FREIGHTS are plenty at Cincinnati at the following rates: To New Orleans the rates advanced to 60c ₩ cwt. on heavy pound freight to-day. Yesterday nothing was received at less than 50c ₩ cwt., gross. There is no whisky on the boat at the wharf at less than $2 ₩ barrel. Some reshipping oil was taken at $2 ₩ barrel, but the boat got $2 50 ₩ barrel on all taken from the city. Flour, onions, potatoes, &c., are taken at $1 ₩ barrel, an advance of 15c ₩ barrel since last week, and the boats don't care much about taking it at the advance.

LOUISVILLE.—The *Commercial* says: The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, finding it difficult to procure money in the way of subscriptions to their capital stock, offer liberal terms to owners of lands, offering an exchange at fair valuation. One hundred thousand acres have already been secured, which the company now propose to dispose of by donating alternate sections to actual settlers, and holding the remainder for the benefit of the shareholders.

THE mammoth canal around the Des Moines Rapids commences at Keokuk and terminates two miles up the river; that it will deprive Keokuk of its title, "The Gate City;" that over one thousand laborers are now employed on the canal, and that the work will cost the Government millions of dollars. And yet the work is no more important to commercial interests than the completion of the new canal at Louisville, the work on which has dragged wearily along for so many years, for want of a few thousands only from the Government.

BOATS SOLD.—James O'Connor and Charles Olmstead, of Louisville, (each ½ owners) sold their interests in the steamer Sam. Merwin, to John O'Conner, of Louisville (¼ owner.) Price paid at the rate of $7,000 for the whole boat. 14,944 tons.

S. Dunaway, B. B. Elston and S. Hisle, of Carrollton, Ky., sold the propeller Carrie Williams, of Louisville, to H. R. Sanders, W. J. Martin, and P. T. Baker, of same place, for $500. 59.74 tons.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CINCINNATI,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 1.

Vessels enrolled and licensed at the port during the month of February, 1870:

ENROLLED.

	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	7	1,413 58
Barges	19	1,906 44
Canal boats	2	130 81
Total	28	2,450 93

LICENSED.

	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	10	2,457 82
Barges	12	2,435 55
Canal boats	6	228 09
Total	28	5,121 46

R. H. STEPHENSON, Surveyor.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Northern Line Packet Company expect to resume business in a few weeks, and their appointment of officers for the season was made yesterday by the directors. The line will be as follows: Northern Line Packet Co., Steamers—Lake Superior, J. Worden Captain, S. Grinnell first clerk, W. W. Wells second Clerk; Red Wing, W. P. Hight, Captain, P. Flannigan first clerk, T. F. Jones second clerk; Minneapolis, G. W. Jenks Captain, W. W. Van Dyke first Clerk, A. Jones clerk; Dubuque, T. H. Hill Captain, C. D. Carroll first clerk, C. Cregg second clerk; Minnesota, James Ward Captain, D. V. Dawley first clerk, T. H. Ward second clerk; Sucker State, B. S. Congar Captain, S. Haylin first clerk, George Dodge second clerk; Davenport, M. B. Pierce first clerk, J. R. Robinson second clerk; Muscatine, M. Green Captain, E. L. Bready first clerk, A. Delany second clerk. Their new boats will be completed early in the season, and they have extra accommodations for passengers and shippers. Captain L. M. Mason will continue as general agent.

The company owns several other steamers of a small class, and towboats, which run elsewhere or are held for emergencies; also, several wharfboats, a large number of barges of different capacity, and other property. In conjunction with the boats of the Northwestern Union Packet Company, there will be a daily departure from this point to St. Paul.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 23 bbls whisky, 400 bdls s boards, 1 do drugs, 105 bbls apples, 6½ do cider, 1 bx mdse, 175 bxs w glass, 1 do rope; Culp & S, 75 bbls flour; H W Buffum & co, 2 bxs pop bottles; J Miller, 137 galls stoneware; W D Cooper & Bro, 270 do do; Voigt, M & co, 2 bbls eggs, 5 do apples; B L Fahnestock & co, 1 pkg ink; Johnson & C, 24 sks oats; H Childs & co, 1 box mdse; Atweil & Lee, 4 pkgs rags, 2 kegs, 1 bx, 1 bbl; M W Rankin & Bro, 9 pkgs marketing; Clarke & co, 30 sks wool; C Porter, 105 bbls apples, 6 do cider, 1 bx mdse; W J Steel & Bro, 1 bbl eggs; G W Horner, 36 bbls apples; H C Fry & co, 186 bxs glass; J T Porter, 9 bbls apples, 1 bag seed; W H Nantker & Son, 20 sks oats; J D Stephens, 30 bbls apples; A King, 141 boxes glass; R C Schmertz, 75 bxs glass; Bricker & co, 60 sks e corn; R Matchett, 75 bdls paper; Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 lot hides, &c; M W Rankin & Bro, 15 bbls apples; McElroy, D & co, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl sugar, &c; Ed Heazelton, 6 bbls sugar; Arrison & co, 11 bxs eggs and butter, Evands, D & G, 1 bdl sunds; Pier, D & co, lot e bbls; M Rush, 8 bbls crackers; Johnson & McF, 110 sks e corn; J G Martin, 26 bbls apples; Rudolph & S, 30 bbls apples; R G Mullen, 25 sks c meal; C & K, 50 bdls s boards; B L Fahnestock, lot cans, 2 demijohns, 1 keg; M Sanders, 1 sewing machine; Kell & R, 7 bbls c meal; Wm Wallace, 1 cylinder; W H Nantker & Son, 189 sks oats.

Morgan & Co.,
SHIPPERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
As well as to deliver Coke
IN THE CITY.

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH
PIG IRON AND OLD RAILS.
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
We pay particular attention to Rail Mill Irons. Orders solicited.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR.'S
Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,
No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advertisements inserted in all first-class lowest possible rates. Send for lists.

NOTICES.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 25 Seventh (late Irwin) street, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of A. H. English & Co., No. 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk, to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
S. McCRICKART, President.
J. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.

SHAMBURG PETROLEUM CO.—Pursuant to resolution, there will be a meeting of Stockholders of the SHAMBURG PETROLEUM COMPANY, at the office of R. Patrick & Co., No. 40 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, March 8th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt by-laws.
W. A. REED,
Secretary pro tem.
Pittsburgh, February 23, 1870.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.
SLEIGH ROBES, &c
Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.
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NEW CARPETS,
AT
Positive Reduction in Price.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
NEW SPRING STOCK
Unsurpassed for extent and variety, comprising the Newest and Best Patterns in
English and American Brussels
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Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the lowest prices of last year.
This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, renders our New Stock worth the attention of purchasers.
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NEW CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED
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ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS
REDUCED.
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.
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CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,
AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.
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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER
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Eighteen years with J. B. McFadden & Co., and late with Meyran & Siedle, Agent for the Zimmerman Watch, similar to the Chas. Frodsham Watch.

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Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
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NEW GOODS.
PERCALES,
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NEW AND DESIRABLE
Spring Styles
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JUST RECEIVED
NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
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All at Reduced Rates.
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N. B.—We can supply anything in the BOOK and STATIONERY LINE, at the Lowest Prices.
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Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book
Is a complete and reliable guide in all matters of law and business transactions for EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.
THE ENTIRE LEADING PRESS OF THE COUNTRY unqualificly indorse the work. We make a few short extracts from the press:
"As a legal adviser, always at hand to instruct the reader how to proceed in suits and business transactions of every and all kinds; as a form book to enable the least learned to draw up deeds, mortgages, agreements, leases, orders, wills, etc.; as a guide with regard to the laws of the various States concerning exemptions, liens, limitation of actions, collection of debts, usury and so on, this volume is certainly invaluable to men of business, and it is not surprising that a hundred thousand copies have so soon found their way into the homes and country houses of the multitude. In addition, the work contains a full digest of the action of the Government relative to reconstruction and the freedmen, the General Bankrupt Law, the Patent Laws, Pension Laws, the Homestead Laws, the Internal Revenue Laws, etc. The publisher has determined to make this work complete, and, to our thinking, he has succeeded. No business man or woman can with safety be without it."—New York Times.
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U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
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For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—No Commission charged on Eastern Freight.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.
Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.
THE FINE STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH .... COMMANDER.
I. W. SCOTT .... CLERK.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.
Cincinnati Weekly Packet.
Leaves Pittsburgh THIS DAY—12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer ARLINGTON, D. MOORE, Commander, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.
For Memphis and New Orleans.
THIS DAY, March 4.
THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer KATE PUTNAM, ED. EVANS, Commander, WM. HARBISON, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GHRIEST & PORTER,
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

NASHVILLE.
For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.
SATURDAY, 5TH INST.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer R. C. GRAY, Captain WHITTAKER, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
GHRIEST & PORTER, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
TUESDAY, March 8—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer CAMELIA, R. C. MASON, Commander, will leave as announced.
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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
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Halifax .... 20 00 | Halifax 15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer .... 45 00 | St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer 30 00
Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets reduced rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

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THE STEAMSHIPS
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FORM A SEMI WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
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AND FROM
Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO, Philadelphia, or
WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

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FLOURS,
Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths
UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,
A CAPACITY OF
1,000 Barrels Daily,
And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY,
Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.
Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.
PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,
Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.
PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,
Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or HILL WHEAT.
PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,
Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.
Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.
All Sacks are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.
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PEARL STEAM MILLS,
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A carefully selected stock of
CHOICE WINTER FAMILY FLOUR.
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D. WALLACE,
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Wm. J. Snodgrass,
Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts., Allegheny.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

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Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,
CLEMENTS HOUSE,
Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices; FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after 11 P. M. SUNDAY, November 14, 1869. Trains arrive at and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Southern Ex	5:20 a m
Fast Line	1:45 a m	Pacific Ex	2:10 a m
Wall's Ac No. 1	6:20 a m	Wall's Ac No 1	6:30 a m
Brinton Ac No 1	7:50 a m	Mail Train	8:10 a m
Wall's Ac No. 2	8:50 a m	Brinton's Ac	10:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	9:20 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	5:10 p m
Johnstown Ac	10:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:00 p m	Wall's Ac No 2	11:51 a m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:30 p m	Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m
Pacific Ex	1:50 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	8:20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 3	2:50 p m	Phila. Ex	3:50 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 2	9:55 p m	Wall's Ac No 3	3:05 p m
Wall's Ac No. 4	5:50 p m	Wall's Ac No 4	6:05 p m
Brinton Ac No. 2	1:10 p m	Fast Line	7:40 p m
Way Passeng'r	10:20 p m	Wall's No 5	11:00 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express daily except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Leave Allegheny City.		Arrive at Allegheny City.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac	11:20 a m	Express	10:40 a m
Express	2:20 p m	Sharpsburg Ac	1:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 1	3:10 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	4:05 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m	Mail	5:50 p m
Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m	Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6:20 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding the amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE. After NOVEMBER 14, 1869, Trains leave from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	2:08 a m	Mail	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	2:28 p m	Southern Ex	5:00 a m
Fast Line	9:48 a m	Fast Line	7:18 p m
Mixed Ac	5:43 a m	Mixed Ac	6:53 p m
Steubenv'le Ac	11:28 a m	M'Donald's Ac	7:33 a m
Steubenv'le Ac	3:43 p m	Steubenv'le Ac	9:48 a m
M'Donald's Ac	5:53 p m	M'Donald's Ac	3:53 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	Sunday Church Train	9:58 a m

2:28 p. m. Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Mail will arrive daily.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 14th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	1:53 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	8:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chi&St Louis Ex	7:18 p m
Fast Line	9:58 a m	Chic Ex & Mail	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:08 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Chicago Ex	3:28 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	6:03 p m
W'lle & Ygn Ex	4:03 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:18 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	2:18 p m	Leetsdale Ac	9:13 a m
Enon Ac	4:28 p m	Enon Ac	12:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

2:28 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.
12:08 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST. SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Pittsburgh	2:10 a m	New York	6:50 p m
Pittsburgh	7:40 p m	New York	12:15 a m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave.		Arrive.	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:30 a m

On Sunday, leave Pittsburgh, at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York, at 5 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, November 22, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	7:15 a m	Day Express	5:30 p m
Night Express	8:00 p m	Night Express	7:00 a m
Brady's B'd Ac	3:15 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10:05 a m
Freeport Acc'n	9:30 a m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:30 p m	Soda Works Ac	7:55 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	1st Hulton	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	11:50 a m	2d Hulton	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	5:00 p m	3d Hulton	2:10 p m
4th Hulton	11:00 p m	4th Hulton Ac	7:15 p m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, February 20th, trains will arrive and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:15 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:50 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 a m	10:00 p m

RICHARD B. SOWERS, Agent.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.
Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil, Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parraffine.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM WORKS LIVINGSTON BROS. PITTSBURGH
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS
CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OWSTON & SOWERS.
DEALERS IN CRUDE OIL.
Office: PERRY BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA
OIL CITY and PLEASANTVILLE.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Augusta, Maine.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brennan, Rev. Michael, New York	1
Diomedes, Rev. Father, Allegheny, N. Y.	1
Donohue, Peter, Allegheny, N. Y.	1
Dunn, Rev. J. J. Corry, Pa	1
Fetzil, Andy, Allegheny, Pa	1
Kavanaugh, Jas. D. San Francisco, Cal	3
Lockwood Mrs. Col. J. H. Monroeville, Va.	3
Magic Ruffle Co. New York	3
Maitland, Amos, Allegheny, Pa.	3
McNeal Mrs. Mary J. Crowleyville, N. J.	3
Parkstock, Jno., Kittaning Pa	3
Sedgewick, Emma, Rice's Landing, Pa	3
Sykes, Miss Annie M. Clinton, N. J.	3
Taylor, Jno. Six Mile Run Pa	3
Thierst, Jno, Manchester, Md.	3

FINE CLOCKS.—W. G. Dunseath has at his extensive jewelry store, No. 56 Fifth avenue, an elegant stock of French and American clocks, all of which are warranted superior time pieces, and which he is offering at greatly reduced prices.

SPOONS AND FORKS.—For a really first class article of silver spoons or forks go to the establishment of W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, who has a very superior stock of goods in this line, to which the attention of purchasers is directed.

OUR READERS will find at the well regulated establishment of George Beaven, No. 112 Federal street, a choice assortment of canned fruits and vegetables, jellies, extracts, etc., to which the attention of housekeepers and others interested is directed. All goods kept by Mr. Beaven are of the finest quality, and are sold at moderate prices.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—Recorder Hunter yesterday received the commission of General Charles Barnes, as Sealer of Weights and Measures: of W. W. Logan, as Flour Inspector. Also commissions as Notaries Public for the following named gentlemen: J. Albeitz, Geo. Stevenson, Wm. Bingham, Wm. V. Evans, John G. Brown, J. G. West, J. H. Hillerman, John M. Davis, John Murphy, Wm. P. Price, Magnus Pflaum and George Dickson.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—H. D. McGraw, Esq., well known to many of our citizens as a most fluent and forcible speaker, and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, has been appointed local lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and Deputy Grand W. C. T. with full power and authority to institute lodges in this State, and clothed with all the rights and privileges necessary in the premises.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAW.—United States District Attorney Swope is about to institute civil suits against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for an alleged violation of the revenue law, in refusing to affix stamps to their receipted freight bills for amounts of twenty dollars and upwards. The penalty is fifty dollars for each and every offense. The company, it is said, contend that they are not required to stamp the receipts. A test case will be brought to determine the matter.

The Religious Amendment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

One gentleman in the Convention yesterday in opening his remarks, said "If there *be* a God." This putting of the question left it open to a negative answer. But if answered affirmatively—there is a God—the unanimous voice of the Convention. The next question—and which might properly be affirmed by the Convention—is, "Who and What is God?" This answered, other business would be in order.

Q.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending March 1, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 100,303—Shaft coupling; Henry F. Mann, Pittsburgh.

No. 100,330—Grapple; Seymour Rogers, Pittsburgh.

No. 100,364—Strap hook and buckle; John C. Brady and James H. Brady, Corsica borough.

No. 100,390—Jack for moving the cross-heads of locomotives; John S. Funk, Marysville.

No. 100,424—Kiln for annealing glass; Thos. Lowry, Pittsburgh.

Hats and Caps at Wholesale.

Retail hat and cap dealers should at this time be sorting up their stocks with the latest styles of hats and caps for the spring trade, and there is no establishment in the city where that may more readily and more satisfactorily be done than at R. H. Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street. This house maintains a resident buyer in the East, who makes it his duty to secure the latest novelties in hats and caps, and thus it is that at Palmer's the retail dealer can always rely upon getting the best and most fashionable goods. No old stock left over from former seasons is offered—all the goods being fresh and seasonable. A reference to the card in another column will enable the reader to learn the names and variety of the new styles, and they are sufficiently attractive to warrant the expectation of rapid sales.

Desirable Residences at Sewickley.

No one whose business will permit of it but desires a suburban residence, where only the comforts of home are thoroughly enjoyed, particularly in the heated term, and there is no more delightful abiding place than in the vicinity of Sewickley. Good schools, convenient railway stations and excellent society render Sewickley a very desirable place of residence. Mr. Charles McKnight is now completing, near Sewickley, a very handsome residence of eight rooms, provided with all the modern improvements and conveniences, which he offers for sale. The property is situated within easy reach of three stations on the Fort Wayne Railway, and is altogether one of the most desirable rural homes we know of. Mr. McK. also offers for sale an elegant two story frame dwelling, with or without furniture, situated in the same pleasant locality. Such opportunities are seldom offered to those seeking a country residence, and we would refer all such to the advertisement in "For Sale" department on first page for particulars.

A Valuable Invention—Important to Railroad Men.

We would direct the attention of railroad officers, and all perssns having railroad sidings, to an invention which will prove of great benefit to them. We allude to "Douglas's Patent Pushing Jack," the right to manufacture and sell which has been purchased by Col. M. G. Collins. This "Jack" is used for moving cars about stations and on sidings, and by its great power and adaptability to the purpose, will save large sums of money—as one man can easily move eight loaded cars by this machine, which weighs but thirty-three pounds, and is superior to any similar device yet invented. We witnessed a practical test of the machines yesterday, at the Connellsville Railroad depot, and it operated in the most satisfactory manner. It is highly indorsed by all railroad men who have seen it tested, and among these are Colonel Durand, of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia; Mr. Williams of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Mr. Richardson, of the Illinois Central, and others. The busineis is regularly established, but Col. Collins desires to remove the establishment to this city, and for the purpose of increasing the facilities for manufacturing proposes to take a partner, with a moderate capital. Such an establishment could not fail to prove advantageous to our city, as it would give employment to a number of men, and bring a considerable trade to this point. Superior inducements are offered, and any person having a few thousand dollars to invest can satisfy himself as to the profits which can be realized, by examining the merits of the invention. One of the machines can be seen at the hardware store of Mr. Joseph Woodwell, corner of Wood and Second streets. Parties interested are referred to the advertisement of "Partner Wanted," which will be found under the appropriate head on our first page.

THE INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

First Report of the Inspector.

Mr. R. M. Reed, Inspector of Buildings, yesterday filed his first monthly statement with the City Controller, R. J. McGowan, Esq. The report shows the amounts received during the month, from permits for the erection of new buildings, as follows:

February	8—J. A. Willis	$5 00
"	10—H. Silverman	3 00
"	11—Robert Watson	20 00
"	11—Peter Shreiber	3 00
"	12—Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co.	5 00
"	14—John Doris	3 00
"	14—S. Slocum	3 00
"	16—Michael Sullivan	3 00
"	17—Anna Stutzman	3 00
"	17—Priscilla W. Crawford	3 00
"	17—Mary Burnett	3 00
"	17—John Donivan	6 00
"	21—Samuel Whitehouse	3 00
"	21—Edward Bailey	3 00
"	23—First National Bank	102 50
"	23—Perry Adams	6 00
"	23—McMunn & Grieser	12 00
"	24—Gardner & Gilbert	3 00
"	26—James B. Glass	5 00
"	26—John Daum	6 00
Total		[illegible]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Peter Hutchinson and others vs. the School District of Indiana township is still on trial.

Judge Kirkpatrick will open this morning in the Quarter Sessions room, a branch of the District Court and will take up the following list of cases:

No. 200. McNeal vs. Reed.
No. 194. Brown vs. Seiffert.
No. 161. Gallagher vs. Sweeny.
No. 211. Mackrell vs. Marshall, gar.
No. 214. Thompson vs. Lambie, assignee.
No. 216. Seiferth & Co. vs. Vierheller.
No. 219. Peters vs. Bannantine.
No. 220. Bowers vs. Donnelly.

The Court directed attorneys and others interested to be on hands promptly, so that the cases could be attended to when called. It was also stated that all cases not ready for trial would be continued unless good and sufficient reasons for a different course were shown. This step is made necessary because the cases on the new list have the right of trial.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of the American Iron Mountain Company vs. James O'Connor, tried before Judge Stowe, the jury has not agreed upon a verdict.

In the case of Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,045 45.

[illegible] all day yesterday on [illegible] will be resumed at [illegible] [illegible] Judge Mc- [illegible]

In the United States [illegible] McCandless presiding, [illegible] motion for a prelimina[illegible] case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Ja[illegible] al., was concluded. This argument [illegible] in progress for a week past, and has attracted considerable interest, especially among oil operators. The complainant avers that a patent held by the respondents is an infringement on the oil well torpedo invented by him, and the motion for an injunction was accordingly made. The Court reserved the decision.

THE FIRST CHURCH ORGAN.

The New Instrument Being Built for the First Presbyterian Church—The Largest and Most Powerful in the West—A Full Description of the Organ.

We have just been favored with a perusal of the contract for the new organ of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, (Dr. Scovell's,) and as a matter of great interest, not only to our musical citizens, but to all who take a pride in the progress of our city, we append a complete description of it. The organ in the Church at present was erected by Jardine & Son, of New York, in 1863, and was the finest and largest instrument in the city at that time. Its cost was about $3,500, which was raised by Mrs. W. M. Paxton and other ladies. Mr. C. C. Mellor was elected organist, at the completion of the organ in November, 1863, and has occupied that position ever since. During the last five years giant strides have been made in the improvement of organs in this country, in great part owing the erection of the Boston Music Hall Organ, which was the finest instrument that could be built in Europe, and which stimulated our native builders to great exertion to equal and excel it. The Messrs. Hook, of Boston, have taken the lead in this progress, and their organs are now conceded on all sides to be as perfect and beautiful as are made anywhere in the world. Mr. Mellor, not being content to preside at an organ which, although but six years old, belonged to a past era of organ building, and did not answer the requirements of modern organ music, obtained permission from the trustees of the church to set about raising a subscription of ten thousand dollars to purchase a new instrument. In less than *one month* Mr. Mellor, by his sole labor and energy, had three-fourths of the required amount subscribed, and on the first of December last the contract for the new organ was made with E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, who will have it ready to erect in the church in May next. It is to have three manuals, from C to A, and two and a half octaves of pedals. The following is a complete list of the stops, &c.:

GREAT MANUALE.

	Pipes.
1—16 feet Open Diapason	58
2—8 feet Open Diapason	58
3—8 feet Viol di Gamba	58
4—8 feet Keraulophon	58
5—8 feet Doppel flute	58
6—4 feet Flute Harmonique	58
7—4 feet Octave	58
8—2⅔ feet Twelfth	58
9—2 feet Fifteenth	58
10—3 Rank Mixture	174
11—3 Rank Acuta	174
12—8 feet Trumpet	58
	928

SWELL MANUALE.

13—16 feet Bourdon	58
14—8 feet Open Diapason	58
15—8 feet Stop Diapason	58
16—8 feet Salicional	58
17—4 feet Flauto Traverso	58
18—4 feet Octave	58
19—4 feet Violina	58
20—2 feet Flautino	58
21—3 rank Mixture	174
22—16 feet Fagotto	46
23—8 feet Cornopean	58
24—8 feet Oboe & Bassoon	58
25—8 feet Vox Humana	58
26—(Blank Slide)	
	858

SOLO MANUALE.

27—8 feet Geigen Principal	58
28—8 feet Dulciana	58
29—8 feet Melodia	46
30—8 feet Stop Diapason	58
31—4 feet Fugara	58
32—4 feet Flute d'Amour	58
33—2 feet Piccolo	58
34—8 feet Clarionet	58
35—(Blank Slide)	
Total	452

PEDALE.

36—16 feet Open Diapason	30
37—16 feet Bourdon	30
38—16 feet Violine	30
39—8 feet Violincello	30
Total	120

MECHANICAL REGISTER.

40—Great to pneumatic coupler.
41—Swell " " (swell to great.)
42—Solo " " (solo to great.)
43—Great to pedal coupler.
44—Swell to pedal coupler.
45—Solo to pedal coupler.
46—Swell to solo coupler.
47—Swell tremulant.
48—Solo tremulant.
49—Bellows signal.

It also contains five composition pedals, and the adjustable swell pedal.

Total stops	49
Total pipes	2,358

The case is to be of chestnut, with walnut mouldings and ornaments, and of a design to correspond with the architecture of the church.

We congratulate the church on so soon possessing so magnificent an instrument, and the thanks of all our musical citizens are due to the members who have contributed so liberally to provide it. We hope the authorities of the church will arrange to have it played regularly once a week, as is now done in Dr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn, and several others, and which is sure to have a great influence on the progress of art in our city.

THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

Its Past History and Present Condition.

IS IT A SAFE STRUCTURE?

Will It be Rebuilt or shall we Have Another Bridge?

The Monongahela bridge, which spans the river from the mouth of Smithfield street and connects this city with the prosperous boroughs on the South Side, is an institution with which all our citizens are more or less familiar. The original bridge was constructed in 1818, and the superstructure was wholly of wood. It was perhaps as good as the generality of bridges built at that day, but in 1832 a circumstance occurred which demonstrated that it was by no means a safe structure. In the winter of that year, a large wagon, with an unusually heavy load, broke through the first span, and landed on the ice, which happily covered the river, and prevented the driver from being drowned. This casualty created great excitement throughout the city, and compelled a thorough inspection of the timbers and a general overhauling of the entire superstructure. After the repairs had been completed, nothing further of a serious nature occurred until the great fire of 1845, when the bridge caught from burning goods which had been piled upon the wharf, and was completely destroyed. In the following year (1846) the present structure was erected by the late Mr. Roebling, and was his second attempt at "wire suspension" bridge building. The superstructure was placed upon the old piers, seven in number. These piers were found defective by the architect, and had to be repaired before he could proceed with the work. The style of the bridge is known to most of our citizens, and we need only say that, compared with the later works of Mr. Roebling, it was the product of a "prentice hand." The capital stock is a little over $100,000, and as an investment the bridge has proved immensely remunerative to the stockholders. The company divides annually about $50,000, and has a surplus fund valued at about $50,000.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

The bridge, so far as we can learn, never fully met with the requirements of the business which it attracted. The rapid development of the iron, glass, coal and other Pittsburgh interests, on the south side of the river, largely increased the travel—and especially the vehicle travel. Heavily laden teams now pass and repass every hour in the day, and the constant vibrations of the superstructure, year after year, have gradually weakened it, until it is no longer able to bear with safety the burdens which the public business require it to sustain. Like an overworked man, who has passed the prime of life, its "constitution is broken," and it cannot be repaired. For many years the bridge has been deemed "shaky," and its creaking joints and rattling bolts give unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution. It is a long time since the directors became nervous over aquatic contests, which always brought crowds upon the bridge that endangered its safety, and the utmost efforts were employed to keep the people off. Lately, we are informed, they have prohibited certain heavy weights from being hauled over it, and require heavily laden teams to keep a certain distance apart when on the bridge. They aim, also, to regulate the movements of processions, so as to bear as lightly as possible on the superstructure. All these facts indicate that the bridge is behind the requirements of the time, and ought to be rebuilt. Indeed the company has been talking about rebuilding, but the public have about concluded that the "nursing" system has been adopted, and that the old concern will be kept up as long as possible by attempts to "suit the burden to the back." The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Monday next, and we understand that the subject of a new bridge will come up for discussion. The company have ample means at their disposal to erect a bridge that will meet the public demands, and if they are really in earnest on the subject some definite action will probably be taken.

A RIVAL BRIDGE PROJECT.

Hon. Joseph Walton has introduced a bill into the Legislature, to incorporate "The Citizen's Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh," with authority to construct a bridge over the Monongahela river at or near Cherry alley, to the borough of South Pittsburgh, with spans of not less than four hundred feet, and the height to be equal to that of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, at this place. It is also stated that this proposed new bridge can be so constructed as to accommodate the tracks of the Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, thus making it doubly useful. Although the mouth of Cherry alley is but half a square above the old bridge, so great is the travel, and so rapidly doee it increase, that both bridges would pay handsomely. The profits reaped by the shareholders of the old bridge are enormous, and by promptly rebuilding they might be able to retain all the business. But the public demand, and will ere long have facilities commensurate with their wants. Another serious objection to the old bridge is that it is eleven feet below the level of Smithfield street, whereas it should be at least five feet above. In other words, it should be twelve feet higher than it is. The bridge is fifteen hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, and the piers are about one hundred and ninety feet apart. If a new bridge is built the spans should give a channel way of at least two hundred and fifty feet. The gentleman having in charge the project for a new bridge, will no doubt secure their charter from the present Legislature, and they will then be in a position to commence operations at any time. The time has come when the Monongahela Bridge Company must either provide a suitable structure, or divide the profits of the business with some more enterprising corporation. Indeed it is not unlikely, even should the old company rebuild, that the new one will shove their project to completion.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Cartwright.]

BARRATRY.

Thomas Smith was arrested and held in $1,000 to answer a charge of barratry, preferred by Jonas Smith.

LEG BAIL.

Three men were brought in for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, two of whom whom paid fines. The third said he would not pay, when the Deputy Mayor told him he [illegible] send him to jail. He replied that he [illegible] give bail, and so saying unstrapped a [illegible] leg and handed it over to the magistrate. The fine was remitted and the leg re[illegible].

A PROSECUTOR JUGGED.

The released legless soldier then made information against the prosecutor in the last case, for disorderly conduct at Swartz's tavern. After a hearing, in default of fine, the "prosecutor" was sent to jail for forty-eight hours.

ALMIGHTY GOD

THE RULER OF NATIONS.

CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION.

National Convention in Session.

Proceedings at the Academy Yesterday.

Addresses by Rev. A. M. Milligan, John Finney, Rev. J. W. Bain, Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, F. R. Brunot, Bishop Kerfoot and Dr. McIlvaine—Letters from Judge Strong, Bishop Bedell and E. J. Tobey.

At 2 o'clock, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Professor in Princeton College, and Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, took seats on the stage.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. McIlvaine arose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the absence of the President of the Association, Hon. Wm. Strong, and as one of the Vice Presidents of the Association, none others being present, it devolves upon me to call this meeting to order. Bishop Kerfoot will lead the meeting in prayer.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

Bishop Kerfoot then read the 82d Psalm, and also prayers of the Episcopal church, suited to the occasion.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

Mr. McIlvaine then read the call for the convention as follows:

The Constitution of the United States makes no acknowledgement of Almighty God, the Author of national existence; nor of Jesus Christ, who is the Ruler of Nations; nor of the Bible, which is the fountain of law and good morals as well as of religion. This has from the beginning been a matter of deep regret. It may have been an oversight, but it was, and it is, both an error and an evil. It does not reflect the views of the great majority of the people upon these great matters. It dishonors God. It is inconsistent with the character of nearly all our State Constitutions, and with all the precedents of our early history. It has introduced, or furthered, views and measures which are now struggling for a baneful ascendancy in State and National politics, such as, that civil government is only a social compact; that it exists only for secular and material, not for moral ends; that Sabbath Laws are unconstitutional, and that the Bible must be excluded from our public schools. It is easy to see that laws for the prevention of intemperance, blasphemy, impurity or cruelty, may be objected to on the same grounds. And indeed we may expect that law itself will be defined to be the mere advice of the majority, with no proper penalty but the disapprobation of the public.

The National Association which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will remedy this great defect and indicate that we are a Christian nation, invite all American citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in convention in Pittsburgh on Thursday, the third day of March, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM STRONG,
President of National Association.
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
J. H. McILVAINE, D.D., Professor of Political Science in Princeton College.
REV. LEVI SCOTT, D. D. Bishop of the M. E. Church.
O. O. HOWARD, Major General U. S. Army.
Vice Presidents.

Accompanying was a long list of ministers and laymen, concurring in the call.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

I would barely suggest, in addition to the admirable words of this call, that the subjects which are to come before this Convention, no one will be able to deny, are subjects of very great importance: Whether nations as such have any God or not? Whether nations as such in their organized capacities have any relations to the Divine Government or not? Whether nations as such owe any duties or rather any obligations to God or not? These are some of the questions which are to come before this Convention. Surely there is not a mind in the country that cannot see that these are questions of great magnitude and significance. We have no doubt that as such they will commend themselves to all who see fit to attend this Convention, and we would especially ask that those to whom these questions may not be familiar, would endeavor to hear what is to be said, and make up their judgment without prejudice. The secular press has had many articles in it in various parts of the country, misrepresenting—not intentionally, we do not suppose, but misrepresenting the whole object of this movement, and making the impression upon the public mind that it is intended to form and further the basis of the union of the Church and State. That is not the object of this movement, and it would be repudiated by very many of those who are engaged in it as earnestly, and by any others whatsoever. We hope that such statements and such prejudices may not be represented so as to affect the minds of any, and that all who attend will make up their judgments upon a fair estimate of what is brought before them, and all the arguments that are advanced. The next matter in order is the appointment of a Committee for enrollment of the delegates of the Convention, and for the further enrollment of the names of those who shall attend the Convention regularly. That Committee will now be appointed. Some one will please to suggest a name as President of the Committee.

Mr. McIlwaine then suggested the name of Rev. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, as chairman of the committee. Mr. Johnson, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was nominated as one of the committee; also Mr. James Clark, of Washington county. The committee was then unanimously elected.

The Chairman then stated that the Convention would now be thrown open for general remarks for any one who wished to speak. It was to be hoped that those who were present would be free to speak on the question.

Mr. Stevenson, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, stated that the Committee would [illegible] and would receive the names of those who had been delegated and those who had certificates of their appointment, and would distribute cards for those who desire to enroll themselves as members of the Convention. Those enrolled would be members of the Convention.

A member asked that the specific question to be discussed be stated.

The President—There is no specific question before the Convention for discussion, but there is opportunity for general remarks upon the call which has been read.

REMARKS OF MR. FINNEY.

Mr. John Finney said: The time is coming when all the members will wish a choice to speak—all at once. Thirty years ago I enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, and worked for that reason, and I thought I could not leave a better bequest to my grandchildren, and now for a few years I expect to work in this cause. The sun of God has shone upon this people, and we have gone through this bloody war and yet the earth gives forth bountifully of its fruits, and there is no famine or pestilence stalking abroad. Does not every single gentleman think it is important that we should incorporate in the grand cornerstone of this nation an acknowledgement of the God that has done so much for us? Then further, should we not have it enrolled in the Constitution of these United States in relation to the Savior who has done so much for us. And another thing, friends: Other nations, other nations of the world, are looking on and beginning to talk of copying the regulations of this nation. Let us then have something that is right; let us have something that will to all Christian nations starting out, that America is now teaching what is right on this important subject.

ADDRES OF REV. MR. MILLIGAN.

Rev. A. M. Milligan, of Allegheny, was called upon and said:

I had not expected, my friends, to be called upon to make any address, but I feel that the question is of sufficient importance to occupy your attention. If there be a God, and who that has a soul, an intellect and a conscience and a heart, doubts that fact; if that God has made us, given us the organization of these bodies, given us these intellectual powers, these capacities by which we are actuated and governed; if He has given us the consciousness of His being; if He has spread all around us in this creation marks of His power and wisdom and goodness; if we find His greatest blessings unassociated with that organization of society in which we all partake of his goodness—can we contemplate his works, can we enjoy those blessings of society and make no acknowledgement of our sense of the author? As Christian men we ask his blessing on our daily bread. We commit our souls to his keeping when we retire to our rest. We seek his blessing on all our daily labors, and upon our organized society. We educate our children and transmit the blessings of justice and liberty and all those blessings which arise from a state of society, and shall we not ask the Divine light in the protection of those duties?

It seems that the very presentation of this question is its own answer, and that we can hardly think of the innumerable blessings that are to be conferred without being convinced. We cannot think of institutions organized for such people as ours, and prepared for such results, without invoking that mighty power that guides the destinies of the universe—that arm that upholds all the nations of the earth and by which worlds are governed in their orbits. It is that controlling power that secures us our opportunities, and it is an element in the world without which we cannot hope to prosper, and without whose blessings all must be disorder. As a people we are a Christian people; we are the offspring of Christianity, and those elements that make our society, and that make us a people, are the outgrowth of Christian religion and Christian education of the masses of the people. You see in the French revolution; you see in the throes by which that nation was agitated, an upheaving—a reign of terror brought upon that people. Infidelity and the denial of God, and the defiance of his power, have ever made nations the monument of warning to all the people of the world.

In this nation you see an outgrowth of the great principles of religion. God visited the nation with persecution and upheavals of society, and sent here a people who of all others he had selected as pioneers of religious and civil liberty. And here our national institutions prospered. Here resulted the blessings that flow from a Christian education. But the magnanimity of Christians was appealed to and the Infidel said: You are a great people and can afford to be magnanimous. You have seen the effect of persecuting principles in other lands. You would certainly not have anything in your land that would appear to be like it. You must give the largest liberty, and lest there should be any infringement of the liberties of the people—lest atheists—lest infidels would have something to find fault with, you cannot make any acknowledgement of your God. The question is, will the infidel permit us as a Christian nation to acknowledge our God and Savior? This is the circumstance in which we are placed. The infidels are seeking to force the Bible from our schools, and they are endeavoring to prevent Christian men from administering the affairs of the nation. Christianity has asserted that this ought to be put down, and the question is will Christianity maintain itself here, and will it carry out those principles which have given us character and power, or will the schemes of the infidel nations prevail and will we declare that we have no God, and there shall be no Sabbath and no vestige of christianity left, or will the people maintain those principles which maintain law and order, so that the world shall be blessed by our example?

ADDRESS OF MR. BAIN.

Rev. J. W. Bain was called upon and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sorry there seems to be a demand of me in the presence of a great many who really have more gray hairs than I, to speak so early in the Convention. The subject is one of vast importance, the examination of which has tested the powers of some of the ablest minds of our country, and surely it is not expected that one of my age should have the experience that some here have attained. I am not unwilling if possible to entertain you for a little while until the Convention can be properly organized. It has been said by a distinguished writer that the ideas benefitting any age should always be expressed and exposed. I believe that it is the duty of the reformer to express and expose the failure of an acknowledgment of the Jehovah as the source of all our blessings and his revealed will as the foundation of all justice, and as the ruler of the affairs of our nation. He who undertakes to have this incorporated into the Constitution will find it an ungracious task, because nations are like individuals, and the nation, as it develops, soon comes to throw around even its faults a kind of sacredness, and is slow to distinguish that which is wrong, and therefore the advocates of this measure must meet with the blinding influence of national pride. It is thought to be a grievous fault to say that our wise forefathers made a mistake or a blunder, and it is considered a still more grievous fault to say that this great, wealthy proud, prosperous nation that has been prospering, they tell us, for eighty years, and yet has never had the fundamental principle of natural life embodied in its organic law. Why, they say, you tell us that the principle upon which depends the unity and stability and the prosperity of the nation has never been in the organic law of the land. I am sure it has been in the providential constitution of the land if it is not in the organic structure; but believing as I do that the American people may be persuaded that this is a defect, I propose just to call your attention for a moment to two phases of this evil, or what I believe will be a great danger to our country. The first of this is, if the amendment advocated is not adopted, we must soon, as a Government, attempt to administer government in the enactment and execution of laws, without any higher authority than human rulers, or any more perfect system of justice than human legislators can give us. This cannot be done. Well, but says one, it has been so in this country for eighty years. I beg leave to differ; although this is in the written Constitution of the country, yet it is in the providential constitution of this country, and the people of this land have submitted to the government because they believe it to be an ordinance of God, and its laws enacted as they believe in accordance with the Divine law, and its executors they believe to be the ministers of God. But now there is a very large class of people, and I fear growing rapidly, who believe that civil government is simply a social compact—merely an ordinance of men, not an ordinance of God at all, and that law is just simply an expression of the public will. When men come to believe that these you must administer without the restraint, without the commanding power of any higher than human authority and without anything higher than human legislation, for justice and right. This is simply an impossibility; no government ever was administered upon that principle; all governments have founded their laws and executed the powers of government by founding them upon the religious sentiments of their subjects. Greece, Rome, Persia, India and China founded their power upon the convictions of the people in the existence of a higher ruler and higher power—in other words they received power to execute laws and the sanction of these laws form the belief of the people in a higher power. So in this nation the people must believe in some power higher than earthly throne; some legislation higher and wiser than human legislature—either the true and living God or some false God. There must be this foundation upon which to base the authority of the nation and found its laws; and whenever you can bring the people to a universal or even to an approximate universal acceptance of this idea that law and justice is nothing more than the judgment of human legislation, and that government is simply the expression of the popular will, then let me tell you that I believe that all your columns which you now seem to think is an iron fence around the property and liberty of your people will be found to be simply a rope of tow, and instead of government and liberty you will have anarchy and licentiousness, because right and wrong in this country will then simply be the judgment of the majority, and the judgment of the majority has no right to bend the consciences of the minority. A law which issues from no higher source than from human legislation can bind no one's conscience. For instance, suppose that Socrates, or some worse man, had proclaimed a perfect code of morals, a perfect law of justice between man and man, yet I ask you who would be obliged to obey Socrates's law? Whose conscience would be restrained by that law? It had been said by a certain man that he had a better system of morals than any man that ever lived, yet he broke every one of them. So unless you have a power to make and enforce laws that shall reach men's consciences, then I say you cannot effect the conscience of any people. I know there are various objections presented to this, but let me call your attention to a fact that cannot be denied; there never was but one attempt to administer a government divorced from these principles, and that attempt was made and quenched in the blackest and most bloody horrors. You may divorce the church and State forever, but you cannot, except in folly, divorce State and religion. There is a great difference between divorcing the church and State and divorcing the State and religion. Certainly governments should not force any man's opinions, or compel any man to renounce his convictions. Most certainly not. But the government dare not separate, forever, the State from the religious sentiments of the people, or take away from their religious institutions the religious idea. Without a belief in a higher power than human, without a just code of morals, and a religious foundation for your law, you cannot form free and equitable government among men. In other words without belief in a wise, righteous and almighty Ruler over nations, and through acceptance of His revealed will as the foundation of His law, you cannot administer government under the republican form—and you cannot bring this truth, belief in this God rightly to affect the conscience and heart of the nation, unless as a nation we recognize the being and authority of that God, and I know of no other way of doing it except through our organic law as a nation. You know every building must have a principal corner stone and foundation stones, and that every tree must have a great central tap root, and so there are many great intellectual and moral principles, without which the Government cannot exist, and one of these is this: that we must acknowledge Jehovah as the Supreme source of authority and His revealed will as the foundation of all law and justice. I say Jehovah as the source of all authority; and further, I am unwilling to present anything that seems to be even a technical statement, and therefore I would put it, Jehovah as the source of all authority and government, and his written, revealed will as the foundation of all justice. I say then that without that fundamental principle your Government cannot exist. A great many bricks may be taken out of your wall and not weaken it perceptibly. But you cannot with impunity attempt to remove the foundation stones. You may cut off many little branches from the tree and still it will live. But attempt to sever the tap-root and it dies. So I tell you take up this foundation stone, suffer this to be done until our people lose respect for the Supreme Ruler and his revealed will, and your Republican government and your unparalleled freedom will be an impossibility. You might as well attempt to build a beautiful temple without foundation stones; you might as well expect a tree to grow beautiful without a tap root as to pluck up those principles or to expect a strong and ending Republican Government to exist. You must bring the truth to the hearts and conscience of the nation. We have made great advancements as a nation, but suppose the principles upon which they are based had not been embodied in the organic law. The equality of all men before the law and the freedom of all men. Suppose that had been left to be fought about by the community. I ask you if you could have attained this crystalized conviction in the American mind that all men are free and have their rights in this land. In order to give power to it it was embodied in the organic law of the land and made safe thereby. [Applause.] The present defect in our constitution is leading us to attempt another impossibility. What is that? Why it is leading us as a government and a nation to treat with equal favor, every form of belief and unbelief. This is a ruinous impossibility, and I think I can show it. All men—the Mormon, the Jew, the Infidel, the Chinamen—all should have equal rights before the law of the land. All should have the same protection for their personal liberty, and their intellectual culture. All should be in that respect equal before the law of the land, but that is quite different from treating with the same favor and encouragement all opinions. You cannot treat the Josh-house of the Chinaman with the same favor you do the Church of Christ.

The Chairman here interrupted the speaker for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Convention.

Mr. T. P. Stephenson announced that one hundred and twenty delegates had been enrolled.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The following committee was appointed on Permanent organization: Messrs. A. Milligan, Allegheny; J. R. Thompson, Newburg, New York; Rev. W. W. Barr, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. F. Scovel, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas Smith, of Bloomington, Indiana.

A member said that there appeared to be the nomes of two or three members of one denomination on the committee and this was unfair.

The Chairman said that the point was not unimportant and suggested the nomination of additional members.

The names of Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Ohio, and Revs. Dr. Page and Alexander Clark, of Pittsburgh, were then added to the committee.

MR. BAIN RESUMES.

My point is this, that this defect in our Constitution is leading us to treat with the same favor all forms of belief and unbelief. There is a great difference between making men equal before the law and protecting their lives and liberties and interests, and treating their sentiments and opinions with the same favor by the Government. To illustrate, I say that the Government cannot give the same favor to the Joshhouse that they give to the religion of Jesus Christ; to the school that teaches the absolute infallibility of the Pope, they cannot give the same encouragement they do to the school that teaches that God's will is the supreme law of the land. They cannot give to the school that teaches the erroneous doctrines of atheism the same equality they do to the school that recognizes the Bible and God's law. They cannot give to the polygamist the same encouragement that they do to the monogamist and his family. [Applause.] Every man sees at once the Government cannot do this. Suppose a man comes to this Government and says: I demand the same favor and encouragement to teach and disseminate atheism as you are giving to teach the Bible and acknowledgment of God. The people would say: No, sir; we cannot give it. This nation's right to live is higher than the right to disseminate any particular dogmas. And this nation must live if it cannot please everybody. This nation is dearer by far than any person's peculiar ideas. Then we say to certain men, your doctrines imperil the safety, peace and prosperity of the nation. Therefore we cannot favor nor encourage them as we do others.

I believe this amendment is a fundamental idea which must be so introduced that the national heart and conscience will be influenced by it. Put this amendment into the organic law of the land, and it seems to me that it is the revealed law, the foundation of all law, and let it be written in our system of public education. Let it be expounded from all our fountains of learning. Let it be infused into the hearts of all over people and it will send forth a golden light that will illuminate our national temple from foundation to pinnacle. When the nation has taken this high vantage ground, and acknowledged the omnipotent will then it will stand upon a hight from which it may look down.

Politicians told the people so long that they are the sovereign people that they have seen fit to almost think themselves not only above the rulers but above every power. This being the result the nation must acknowledge the Supreme power. Therefore we need the omnipotent hand to hold us up lest we go down into the yawning gulf below. I know it is said we wish a union of Church and State. Every man knows that the tendency of the times is all the other way. That the education and tendencies of the American people are against it. As a man said in a speech in Congress, "The man in our day that is so very much troubled about the union of church and State would have cried fire on the thirty-ninth day of the general deluge." So I think it is at the present time. [Laughter.] I thank you, gentlemen and ladies, for your attention.

ADDRESS OF MR. SLOANE.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, was called up and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND RESPECTED FRIENDS:—I wish to make a a remark drawn out by previous remarks that have been made before I enter upon any discussion about this question, and that is with reference to the attempted persecution in some quarters of this movement by the secular press. I am very happy to state that I thank the secular press, and I emphasize the word *secular*, of Pittsburgh as an exception to that rule. I have seen the articles by leading journals of this city, one by the COMMERCIAL, which although not an entirely clear and definite statement of our great object, yet after all struck my mind as being candid and fair. I have seen another, in the *Gazette*, on the same subject, which was candid and fair.

When I come before an audience to speak on this subject I feel more like saying: my friends and fellow citizens, what is your opinion of the circumstances in which the Republic is placed and what is your remedy for the dangers that threaten us, and what is your advice in the great emergency that is actually upon us. I prefer saying this to giving any opinion of my own with regard to the circumstances in which we are placed. The Republic has never been in greater danger than it is at this moment from those evil influences that have always endangered and have been the destruction of every mighty nation that has ever existed on the face of this earth. The very basis of our Republic is founded upon and its entire security lies in the Christian sentiment and Christian principle of those by whom the nation was founded and which compose the great body of it. When our Christianity goes down the nation goes down. When our religion is lost, then our liberties, civil as well as religious, are lost. A few years ago a band of men of Germany met together and they said we are resolved to be free. We are determined to throw off the yoke of ecclesiastical and civil restraint, and we will go on until we have emancipated ourselves as well from every moral obligation. Those men have come in thousands to our shores, and here almost within the sound of my voice they observed the Fourth of July on the Sabbath day; not merely because it was the Fourth of July; not because they had any interest in the glories of that great day of American independence, but because it offered them an opportunity of striking at the religion which they hated, and of throwing off religious and moral restraint which they have determined they will be free from.

A few years ago we permitted a band of gregarious Polygamists to take up their residence in one of our valleys of the western territory. They have become a power in the State. Their leader is a red handed murderer, compared with whom the vilest felon in yonder penitentiary is an angel of light. Yet that man goes to Washington and associates with our public men and demands representation of his territory. We know very well the East is pouring on our Western shores swarms of Chinese, multitudes of Pagans, and they are beginning to understand that they have the same rights and privileges and the same political and civil rights in the community. They are permitted to-day to testify in the Courts of California, on the principle that has taken possession of a large number of the legal minds of this country that men may be sworn by that which will bind their consciences. They are coming in thousands, and they will demand admission into the great sisterhood of States, and they will perform their Pagan oaths and their Pagan rites, and there is no power in the Constitution of the United States to prevent them. I might point to another danger that confronts us. Those who are assembled to-day in the great See of despotism, that always have been and always will be the foe of civil and religious liberty, have assembled for the purpose of putting into power one man whom they expect will give to the world ecclesiastical despotism. Now you observe the question; what are we to do in the question of the great crisis of our history; what is the remedy in this emergency? You are all acquainted with the circumstances of the city of New York. Why do men every where say that the republican government is a failure in the city of New York? Why is it Republican power cannot make itself felt there? Because it is overwhelmed with vice and infidelity that has taken hold of the political power of that city. If we go on for a few years as we have been going on, we will have the same form of government in the Union as they have in New York. We have met in this convention that we may prevent this. I cannot say that I agree with the proposition to change our form of the amendment. As it is it will give us the vantage ground, and place the logic of the case on our side. There is no need to discuss it, with the Jehovah who governs the world through the Lord Jesus Christ, and we might as well say it. [Applause.] The word of God given in the Bible is the word of the Lord Jesus Christ, and He hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written—"King of Kings and Lord of Lords." [Applause.] If that religion is true, by Him we are to pronounce and decree justice. Therefore there is no need of discussing it. If we wish to acknowledge the God of the Old Testament, and the Jesus Christ of the New Testament, whose written will must be the law of the whole nation. [Applause.]

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted a report nominating as permanent President F. R. Brunot, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Rev. W. T. Beatty, of East Liberty, and the Reporters of the Press for Secretaries.

The report was accepted, and the nominations confirmed.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRUNOT.

Mr. Brunot, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: Happily the call which has been read, and the clear and eloquent statement of the purposes of the Convention, which has been made so much better than I could have done it, by the distinguished gentleman who preceded me, relieves me of that duty. I will only venture to express one or two additional thoughts which seem to me pertinent to the purposes of the meeting.

Many good men who acknowledge the existence of the defect in the Constitution which we deplore, nevertheless doubt the expediency of immediate attempts to amend it. They look back upon the agitations of the last six years—upon the many schemes of constitutional amendments which have been proposed, and upon the controversies which have accompanied the few adopted. The impression left upon their minds is that of satiety. They think that the attempt at further change is inexpedient now. They think that Congress is not in a temper to entertain the proposition. When the relations are between man and man, as between the constitutent and the representative, the question of expediency is legitimate and proper. Men in this Convention, as well as outside, may fairly differ as to whether the present is the time to ask the amendment of the Constitution desired; and this point I presume will be one for your discussion and decision. When, on the other hand, the relation is between God and man—the Creator and his creature—expediency has no place. The moment the intelligence of Christian man is impressed with the belief that the absence of the recognition of the divine Creator and ruler of the universe "dishonors God," he is pledged to act in accordance with his conviction. His time to act is "now," and he must act at once, by giving his influence and efforts in behalf of the necessary reform. Let it be the effort of this body to furnish such arguments as shall convince Christian men of this present duty.

It must not be assumed that this association is one with which churchmen alone are concerned, much less mere religionists. On the contrary it has, as is right, the support and cooperation of many influential men outside of all church organizations. Its objects are in accordance with the general sentiment of the people outside of the churches. In the breasts of all men—or so nearly all as to warrant the expression—there exists the consciousness of the all-pervading power and beneficence of the Supreme Being. Witness the acknowledgements of God in the proclamations of Governors—in the messages and papers issuing from the highest officers of the National Government—in the reverential awe with which even the lowest regard the appeal to God in the judicial oath. It is for this Convention to cultivate this feeling, and to welcome all good citizens into a fellowship which has for its one object to honor God and promote good government.

I do not believe the accomplishment of your object will be long delayed. I mean long relatively to the usual course of important reforms.

A gentleman conversing on the subject said: "It is unfortunate the amendment was not pushed before the reconstruction; all the Southern States will oppose it." He is mistaken. When the Confederates emodeled our Constitution and adopted it "unanimously" they had amended the preamble by inserting after the word "posterity" the words "*and invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God*" do ordain, &c. I honored them for that. I felt that in their wise acknowledgment of their dependence upon the God of nations and of battles in their fundamental declaration of nationality, they had the advantage of us. When they shall have rallied around the constitution in the Union, they will surely favor the amendment which they themselves unanimously adopted when untrammelled and uncoerced. Well indeed may they be ready to acknowledge the sovereignty of God, who has so wonderfully in themselves demonstrated His power to make the wrath of man to praise Him. And shall we of the North—the people who of all the peoples of the world have most to be grateful for to His goodness hold back? God forbid it.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me in soliciting me to preside at your deliberations. As I look upon the faces of the gentlemen who compose this convention, I am abundantly assured that my duty will be an easy and a pleasant one. I have only to ask your indulgence should I fail to perform it in a manner corresponding with my desires, and with the dignity and importance of the objects for which you are assembled. [Applause.]

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

The Chairman then announced that the first thing in order would be the appointment of a business committee.

LETTERS TO THE CONVENTION.

Rev. Mr. T. P. Stephenson, Corresponding Secretary, now stated that three letters had been received from persons unable to attend the Convention, one from Judge Strong, recently elevated to the Supreme bench; one from the Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, and one from E. J. Tobey, of Boston. Others were expected before the close of the sessions of the Convention. He desired to read the letters before the transaction of any business. The letters are as follows:

FROM JUDGE WM. STRONG.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

Rev. Thos. P. Stephenson:

DEAR SIR: Much to my disappointment and regret I find myself unable to attend the coming National Convention at Pittsburgh. I had hoped to attend it, but my engagements are unfortunately such that I cannot absent myself from home, even for a single day. Yet, though not present in person, I shall be in sympathy, and I shall watch the action of the delegates with great interest. I cannot doubt that the assemblage is destined to work a most important effect upon the public mind. It must direct attention largely to the movement now in progress to secure the proposed amendment to the Constitution. It must exhibit in clear light the reasonableness and desirableness of such an amendment, as well as the happy consequences that may be expected to follow it. And it must disabuse candid minds of an impression that has been made in some quarters, viz: that the proposed addition to the language of the Constitution is the offspring of bigotry and intolerance. It is remarkable that such an impression has been made, in view of the fact that it is not proposed to strike out of the Constitution any of its present provisions, and they prohibit the enactment of any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It will doubtless be one of the objects of the Convention to enlighten the public mind and to show, as may be shown, that while the proposed amendment is of incalculable importance, it is not intolerant, and that it can interfere with no man's rights of conscience.

That the Divine blessing may rest upon all the deliberations of the convention is my earnest desire.

I am yours, very respectfully,
WM. STRONG.

FROM THE ASSISTANT BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF OHIO.

DIOCESE OF OHIO, HOKOSING,
GAMBIER, February 18, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I heartily approve of the object alluded to in your circular letter of the 12th, this day received. It will not be possible for me to attend the proposed meeting, but I shall endeavor to secure some delegation from our neighborhood. If my name will be of service to the cause, you are at liberty to use it.

Respectfully yours, G. T. BEDELL,
Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio.
Mr. T. P. STEPHENSON, Corresponding Secretary.

FROM E. J. TOBEY, OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, February 16th, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I am this day in receipt of your circular note of the 12th inst. While I am most cordially in sympathy with the object which it proposes, I feel reluctantly compelled to say that duties of a public character more numerous than I can properly discharge, make it impracticable for me to take an active part in promoting the truly vital and national object.

I venture to presume, however, that similar circulars have been addressed to other gentlemen in this city, and should any meetings be held in reference to the object it will afford me pleasure to co-operate to the extent of my ability.

With great respect, yours,
E. J. TOBEY.
T. P. STEPHENSON, Corresponding Secretary.

The letters were received and filed.

It was here moved that the Business Committee, mentioned above, consist of nine members. Adopted, and the Committee on Nomination authorized to select the business committee.

THE DELEGATES.

Some discussion then ensued as to who should be the regular delegates to the Convention.

A member from New Brighton thought if only the names of those having regular certificates were given, a false impression would go out.

There was a motion then made that all be recognized as on equal terms.

Mr. Stephenson opposed the motion because he thought there was no necessity. The statement that one hundred and sixty-five came here by appointment should be kept upon the minutes. It was a gratifying fact that one hundred and sixty-five persons had come here appointed by meetings of their fellow-citizens.

Another member was in favor of the motion.

A member moved that the names of all present be placed on the list of delegates.

Mr. Carothers said there were many who had come here as visiting members and without appointment. This was the case with the speaker, who had come at the prompting of his own conscience.

It was stated that those who had handed in their cards were regular delegates as much as the others.

Rev. Mr Young, of the Union Baptist Church, said he had no certificates to present. He had read a pulpit notice stating that all members of his congregation were cordially invited to become members of the Convention. He saw many of their familiar faces in the hall, and he was not willing to remain in the Convention in any other capacity than a full and free delegate. He thought all were entitled to be delegates as much as those who had certificates as long as a man's arm. [Applause.] Let all the people who come to the Convention with large hearts be delegates and engage in the great cause.

Mr. Finney took the same grounds, and the motion that all be considered as delegates was adopted.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

Mr. A. M. Milligan, chairman of the Nominating Committee, then announced the following Business Committee: Rev. S. F. Scovel, Pittsburgh; Prof. J. H. McIlvaine, New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Pressly, D. D., Allegheny; Rev. Alexander Clark, Pittsburgh; Prof. Stoddard, L. L. D.; Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Bishop Kerfoot, Pittsburgh; Rev. Samuel Lated, and W. H. Locke, Pittsburgh.

It was stated that some of the members of the Committee as announced would be unable to serve, and Mr. Scovel stated that a new Committee would be announced in the evening that the Committee was drawn rather hastily and the object was to get before the Convention a programme for the evening. He said that Prof. McIlvaine, Bishop Kerfoot and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., would address the meeting in the evening.

The Convention then adjourned.

Evening Session.

The Convention re-assembled at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Brunot.

Rev. Mr. Aughey opened the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman stated that the Committee on Business was not yet ready to report, and the first business of the meeting would be an address from the Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot. Mr. Brunot then introduced Bishop Kerfoot, and he spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF BISHOP KERFOOT.

MR. PRESIDENT:—When the request of the Secretary of this Association came to me, sir, that I would say something on one of these evenings I felt that the call was clearly one of duty and a duty which it would give me great pleasure to perform so far as I could contribute toward the success of this movement. It is certain that a crisis in our national history has come upon us; one arising out of events that have recently transpired, and one in which it behooves all wise and godly citizens of this country to ponder well their duty to God and their country and to posterity, and I think a part of the duty of this very crisis in our national history is the recognition more clearly than we have ever yet had it made, the great fact that God is himself the author of nations; that from him comes their being, their authority, and their right to rule and their duty to rule in His name. And in order to give some definiteness to the thoughts that I would present, it occurred to me that I would still adhere to that thought, and draw up two resolutions which cover the ideas I wish to present, and I will hand them to the Committee. The first is,

Resolved, That the United States, is a Christian nation, and has been such from the origin of our Government; but that it is now needful and timely that we assert and defend this principle, and make it a part of our expressed organic law.

The other is:

Resolved, That we call upon the writers and teachers of Moral and Political Philosophy among us to inculcate as the true principles touching civil government that it has its origin and authority from Almighty God, and that His will, as revealed in the Bible ought to be the standard of the law of the land.

Now, sir, in that first resolution I propose this fact to be recognized, that the United States is a Christian nation. That is a fact, and we are not to let that fact go. There is peril lest, in pursuit of this right object, we should give up the glorious and noble characteristic of our country, that it is now, that it always has been a Christian nation. We are not going to make it a Godly nation or a Christian nation, or to ask by any change of our Constitution that it shall be such. We declared it was such in its birth and should be such in its growth. And now since men rise up and deny that fact, we wish to give it an expression where nothing but the will of the nation can ever change it. We must not allow it to be in the slightest degree a matter of doubt, that this is a nation accepting God and Jesus Christ. We must not in any way, or for any purpose, in order to impress upon our people the necessity of any amendment, for one moment let slip the significance of the fact that we are, and were from the first, a nation acknowledging God, and God in Jesus Christ. This is our glorious heritage, and it is a stronghold from which we would wage this war in God's name. This has been a nation fearing God, acknowledging God, honoring God, in Jesus Christ, his eternal Son, from the very first initiation of our natural life.

I need not go over the solemn scene with which our first Continental Congress opened, when in May, 1775, prayers were offered at full length at the request of the assembled body before they began their work—prayers to God—prayers through Jesus Christ, and that scene was one which was deepened into intensity and power by the rumor which then reaching there of the fearful peril to a great Eastern city. We are told the emotion was deep and strong when Rev. Dr. Duche had completed the services of his Episcopal Church with its proper lessons and psalms, and in words prepared for the time, he made supplication, and all hearts went up to God. John Adams speaks of this scene. At that very moment of the nation's birth, while the nation was struggling into life, the cry went up to God through Christ for his blessing and protection. Then, sir, in the progress of the war—in July, 1778, when the articles of confederation were ratified, which we might say was the first organic law, when the first legal enactment, looking to permanent national life, was made, the preamble with which Congress adopted it was "Whereas, it hath pleased the Great Governor of the world, to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectfully represent in Congress, to approve and otherwise to ratify said articles of Confederation, etc." Then, sir, the war went on and we do know, with the benefits of French intervention, there came deadly evils as well. We know very well that virtuous, and patriotic, and Godly men, such as Washington, led the armies and guarded the councils of the nation. The national conscience was working rightly, and in the year 1786, the Church of which I am a minister, prepared prayers for use on the 4th of July, which were two of those I read in the afternoon, acknowledging in that year of 1786, that God had shown forth His wonderful power and protection. [The Bishop here read the Episcopal prayers referred to.]

Bishop White was Washington's friend, and here are the words in which God's providence was recognized in one of the Christian bodies struggling into renewed life, vigor and growth. There, sir, is the point, I wished to make—that the nation was born Christian, and that we now simply demand, when the time has come, that men shall not be allowed to rob her of her birthright. [Applause.] But the great truth, sir, that we feel is practical, and in a yet higher degree is in the events and the fact of our national condition to-day. Our national history down to this day, and our condition to-day, shows that this is a Christian nation. No man can deny it whose eyes are willing to see the truth. Everywhere God is recognized by the nation, and the Bible is recognized by it; and is not that recognition growing steadily among us? Look at Congress and our Legislature. We know that Congress is, and I presume when our Legislatures meet, they are opened by Christian prayer to a Christian God. Look at our Courts of justice. What man, Judge or lawyer in these courts would dare to speak as if he were not bound to recognize God's law and God's will. What witness is heard that does not believe in God and the God that hears him will take cognizance of what he says and reward him according to his conduct? Look at our army and navy, are there not ministers of Christ in them? Look at West Point and Annapolis; what would the world say if the services of Christianity were withdrawn from those institutions? Look at the national fasts and thanksgivings we have had. Now our President calls the whole nation once a year to render thanksgiving. Is not the nation growing up in a sense of its birth-right obligations? And what is our Government doing to-day? Trying to use the agency of Christian ministers among the aborigines of our country, so wrongfully and cruelly treated. And what we are is the outgrowth of what we were by God's decree done, and we may by the influence of the Gospel of Christ continue to do. There is no denying the principles that we have always maintained. It is needful to express them, for infidelity of every sort; infidelity of the most wild and reckless kind is denying that this nation is derived from God and bound to listen to what God says. It is time we all speak out. We all know what such a necessity means. Godly men must recognize their peril and in the name of their God they must meet the peril and assert that God is recognized and obeyed. This nation is not as pious as it ought to be and would, that it were better than it is. But it is Godly in this. That it recognizes God—a personal God, who has revealed himself in his Son in His ordained word. I say it is time for the people to see the need and confess and repair the need, for we are confessing now what it was not very safe even to intimate a few years ago; that the written Constitution was not all the law of the nation; I never did believe that it was possible to put into a written Constitution all the law, and it was a mistake, I think, to assert that thing. We have the law of self preservation, which is the first principle of national life, and it is not written in the constitution, but it is implied. But there are things that need to be expressed, and I say that it is time to present to the people this need of a recognition of God in Christ, and I believe the nation is prepared for it. We do not know how soon it will accept it, but I believe that within ten year it will be ready to recognize God as it never has before. God's power and might and control have been mightily felt among us of late years—a sense of God's presence has been mightily quickened among us. The perils of the war, its terrible defeats, its glorious triumphs, its blessed results; the nation has felt that they came from God. Each brought us a blessing from Him; and when in that hour of hope there fell that fearful blow in the death of the President, a thrill, as if sent of God, went through this nation. We were made to feel that we were under the control of the inscrutable providence of God, and throughout the war, by the fast days and the thanksgiving days, the nation was learning to recognize God. The people were learning lessons that were preparing them for this emergency.

It has been my duty, as a Professor in college, to look at with perfect dismay for years, the miserable false philosophy spread abroad in the books and taught by the rulers of our States, by Governors and politicians—infidel philosophy, coming from the lips of christians; taught to love and fear God, taught to love their Savior, and who were absolutely too ignorant of the first principles of the philosophy they ought to have known, to know that they were preaching French infidelity all the time. I say the broadest unbelief is reproduced in our schools and colleges, and in our political bodies—in Congress and Legislatures, in Presidents' messages, Governors' messages—all teach this philosophy.

The time never was when this nation was not a Christian nation from the time it first began to assert its national life. No man ever made a human government. No man was ever asked if he would ever come under a human government. But he comes into this world under the necessity of living under a Divine government, and God has declared that men shall live in accordance with his expressed will. God asks no man to become a citizen of the United States, but he compels him to become so. When we met to organize the Constitution we met under the guidance of God to make wise laws and to administer that authority that comes down from Him. He guides us by wisdom and experience, to make our Government and from our Chief Magistrate to the lowest constable, it is the authority of God that is given for men to obey. Let this principle be incorporated into the Constitution of the nation and then we will not hear this talk of social contract and civil government and hear the false "stuff" that is taught in our colleges and preached perhaps sometimes from our pulpits, and preached too often by our politicians. Now I ask permission to read two or three pages from two sermons, one preached on the 4th of January, 1861, in the chapel of a Southern college, of which I was President. The President of the United States had called upon us to fast. There were gathered in that college chapel some one hundred men, three-fourths of them from south of Mason and Dixon's line. Many of them have fallen since on both sides in the terrible fight. The subject of the discourse was: "The disunion of the States—itself a sin and the punishment of sin." The extract from the sermon was as follows:

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But this evil, and its very fear now, are the penalty of our past sins. We all have our private sins. These have helped to bring other sins and punishments upon us. But of such private and personal sins it is not this day's special duty to speak here. This duty bids us ask, what are our national sins, and particularly those sins that thus bring now on our nation this rod of chastisement? There are such sins prevalent among us, but not, we think, inherent in our form of government, nor among its inevitable influences—sins which the preacher should name to-day, and bid God's people ask Him to send us all grace to confess, and, as each one can in his place and way, aid in correcting.

1. One such is the wide-spread and persistent rejection of God from the common theories of civil government inculcated among our citizens. Our statesmen, too gener ally, discuss the origin and authority of government as though there were no God, or as if God had no part nor parcel in civil government—no right in it; as though there could be any rightful authority that He does not give. Even men in other things good and wise, in this, copy those who say, "there is no God." In ignorance and folly, they seem to think that human freedom, republican liberty, must exclude the recognition of Divine right and origin in civil government; while such a basis is the only one on which such free governments can last a generation. The false theory is only French infidel philosophy put as a poison into the honest, truthful, loyal Anglo-Saxon blood. We must expel the lie from our books of political philosophy and from our State papers. Then men that mean to be reverent will not make light of human law; then self-will and conceit and morbid self-righteous consciences will be taught and compelled to look on organic law as something too sacred to be readily overruled; and men who are restless or aggrieved will pause before they seek relief in the destruction of God's ordinance. Legislators, Judges and Governors will regard laws and their sanctions as things too sacred to be made the sport of passions, or the implements of gain or ambition.

2. Another sin is the bold demand, and the too common, quiet concessions, that the Bible—and that as it is completed and interpreted by the Gospel of Jesus Christ, is not the law and the religion of the land. Courtesies and recognitions, once given as a right of the Gospel and a duty of the civil power, are now accorded by a sort of stealth. Questions of morals touching the very vitals of society—ruled nowhere save in the New Testament—men let be put in doubt rather than decide them by His words who is our only Redeemer and Lord. Even the President's recommendation of the observance of to-day has nothing to mark it as the act of a Christian ruler, save the year of its date. There ought to be entire freedom of religious belief. Jew, Turk, Infidel and Heretic,—I would protect them all in safe citizenship; but the religion of Christ ought to be—as it is in this and some of our States—part of the organic law. At the least every part and act of the State should be avowedly conformed to its principles, and its laws should be openly recognized and obeyed. All the civil good we have we owe to the Gospel. Were its control complete to-day, charity, order and obedience would not be, as they are, thrust aside by infidel philosophy and unhallowed tempers."

Bishop Kerfoot also presented an extract from another sermon, which he stated was preached in Connecticut in 1865, after the close of the war, and he desired in concluding his address to read it. It is as follows:

We have not yet completed the ninth decade of our national life. In its first decade there were vast events, great perils and great deliverances. So were there then God-fearing men among our fathers. But such men did not then put their spirit into the hearts of the people, or into the great acts of the nation, as we see the recognition of God, as the Ruler of national destinies, now triumphant among us. To-day our chief rulers and legislators pause in their special tasks to go to the houses of our God to thank Him as the confessed source of our national mercies. There was a dark day in our civil history, only seventy-eight years ago, when this reasonable act—the wisdom and reality of which to-day impiety itself dare not deny or assail before this people—this bowing before Jehovah could not be torn from the great council that was convened to frame our national Constitution. On the 28th of June, 1787, that body of statesmen found themselves brought to a perilous stand-still in their deliberations. Contending interests and passions were refusing the conciliation which was essential to any progress. The opening life of the nation seemed to be strangling in its very birth. The venerable Franklin, too true a philosopher not to be a believing Christian, rose to confess that human wisdom was manifesting its impotency in the very crisis of its task. He pointed the patriots about him to the strange, sad fact that for weeks they had met without asking for God's help. "We have not," he said, "hitherto once thought of applying to the Father of Lights to illumine our understandings." No wonder then, they were baffled. He moved that that Convention should return to the pious rule, alas! so soon forgotten, of the years of debate and struggle then so recently past. "Have we now forgotten," said the Godly sage, "that powerful Friend, or do we imagine that we no longer need His assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time, (he was then in his eighty-second year,) and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writing, that 'except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel." Roger Sherman, from our own State, seconded and advocated the motion that prayer should thenceforth precede each day's deliberations. Trivial objections were made. It is said there was even an attempt at profane ridicule, which the stern frown of the indignant Washington at once put down; but alas! an adjournment cut the matter short without even the vote being reached. Franklin's own private memorandum completes the painful story—"the Convention, except three or four persons, thought prayers unnecessary." We forget not the debt we owe to that Convention; we bless God for the work He did for us by their means; but O, brethren, is it strange that that constitution uttered discordant sentences in men's ears, till in letters of fire and blood He has written out its interpretation, whose illuminating light was not sought early in timely prayers? And are we not to-day bound to thank God, that among His many mercies to this, the third generation of our people, He has put praise and prayer foremost and topmost among the acknowledged duties of this nation.

The Bishop was loudly applauded at the close of his very able and eloquent address.

Mr. Milligan presented the report of the Business Committee, nominating the following additional officers of the Convention:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Pennsylvania; B. R. Bradford, Professor J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., New Jersey; John M. Sloane, Esq., Illinois; Rev. A. McAyeal, Iowa; Rev. John D. Knox, Kansas; Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D.; Pennsylvania; Rev. J. T. Pessly, D.D., Pennsylvania; Rev. W. M. Young, D.D., Pennsylvania; Rev. H. H. Ferris, Ohio; Rev. J. A. Lansing, D.D., New York; Rev. B. S. Schneck, D.D., Pennsylvania; Rev. J. S. Milligan, Michigan; Rev. A. W. Johnston, Vermont; W. T. Miller, Esq., New York; Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., New Jersey.

COMMITTE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Milligan also announced the following committee on resolutions:

Rev. D. McAllister, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D. B. L. Fahnestock, Benjamin B. Bradford, Rev. Alex Clark, Prof. Stoddard, L.L.D., Rev. Samuel Laird, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Mr. I. S. Wallace, Pomeroy, Ohio.

The reports were received and the nominations confirmed.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., who was announced to speak before the meeting, was called upon but was not present.

ADDRESS OF PROF. M'ILVAINE.

Prof. J. H. McIlvaine, of Princeton College, was next introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—When I look at this great audience of thoughtful faces assembled for such purposes as this I cannot but go back in memory to the year 1863. When we held our first Convention on this subject in this city and organized a society which has called a Convention at this time, and compare the two Assemblies. We were few in numbers in those days, and the Convention awakened comparatively little interest in this city, and intelligent citizens, men high in social life, came in and looked on and went away. I see here an evidence of the rapid and healthy progress this cause has been making here during that time, a progress which is full of encouragement to all who have been interested in this movement, and, as was said this afternoon, the time is not far distant when our object will be attained.

And now I would wish to make a very brief statement of the object at which we aim, to correct misrepresentation. It does seem as if it were the hardest thing in the world to prevent the greatest misrepresentation of our objects getting into the public press and into the most widely circulated and influential papers in the land. The leading papers of the city of New York not unfrequently have these statements. We cannot think they are intentional misrepresentations, but they are extremely painful, and I propose this evening to make such a statement as will prevent such misrepresentation in the future.

And the first point I wish to state is that this Convention does not seek anything of a sectarian character. It recognizes this great truth; that there is an element of catholicity in the Christian religion, and we could not take a step further were no such element in the Christian religion. There is a Catholic element that makes us feel that we are brethren of the same family, and not sects in warfare with each other. [Applause.]

The other mistake or misrepresentation which is bringing the most danger to us is that this movement is for the union of the Church and State. We here proclaim in this matter, and I am expressing the statements of all interested in it, that this movement is not for the union of the Church and State—that it is as far removed from it as it is conceivable it can be. [Applause.]

No union of church and State can be effected, except with some particular sect, and a single step could not be taken, in that direction, without killing the cause effectually. The very notion of such a union was entirely opposed to the purposes in view. There were men enlisted in this cause who were not connected with any religious sect, but yet who acknowledged God as their Maker. Marriage recognized God as its source and authority, but yet there was no connection between marriage and the State. So of the family where God is recognized; but yet there is no union between the family and the State. But it would be as great a solecism to say that the State should refuse to acknowledge God as it would be to assert that the family should refuse to acknowledge His authority.

The speaker said that the more he studied the American Constitution, the more he was amazed at its perfection. Yet our forefathers were but fallible, and we should look the question fairly in the face, to see whether any mistake had been made or not. We have made some progress, and some things we do better and understand better than our forefathers. It must be remembered that our forefathers burnt witches, while we do not. So in many other things we have improved, while, perhaps, in some matters we have made no progress.

What view ought Christian people to take of civil government? And is the Bible any authority in this matter? The question beyond these is, what does the Bible teach about civil government? It teaches that civil government is the ordinance of God. It teaches that all civil authority comes from God, and that civil officers execute justice as the ministers of God. Nations are responsible to God. He punishes them for doing wrong, and rewards them for doing right. Every one agrees in this, that the late war was a Providence; that the hand of God was in it. Every one knows that God is the creator of nations by His Providence, and is it not proper that every creature should recognize its own Maker? We cannot escape this conclusion.

It has been truthfully said that we are a Christian nation; but while the Constitution does not in any way recognize God, it is proper to say that that charter is entirely Godless, and was intended so to be. But that Constitution did not make us a nation. We were a natson before that Constitution was written. It was not the written paper that constituted our nationality. In our physiological or vital elements we are a Christian nation. But our charter, our paper description of our nation, is inadequate. Its great fault is in failing to assert that we are a christian nation, and in this respect we wish to make it adequate. This change becomes necessary in order to legitimate many of our laws—the laws recognizing the sanctity of the Sabbath, favoring the use of the Bible in our schools, etc. There is nothing in our constitution to prevent reception, into full communion with us, of the Chinese, now swarming in upon us with all their idolatrous practices—nothing in it to indicate that we may not use the Koran or the Book of Mormon, as well as the Bible.

As to the phraseology of the amendment, he would be satisfied with the general acknowledgement of God as the source of all power and authority, but would gladly accept the fullest recognition demanded by others. He would have the charter so amended that Christians could stand upon it and say, "Drive the Bible from the public schools at your peril!" He would have it so amended that polygamy, idolatry and Sabbath desecration could be combatted from the standard of the national charter. Now the enemy has the advantage and says, "you have no such provision in your charter," and thus he makes headway against Christianity, and defends the abuses alluded to by citing the constitution. The speaker wanted no better evidence of the vitality of this Government, than that afforded by the fact that it had so long existed without a recognition of God in its charter!

There were two liberties to be guarded. The liberty of the individual and the liberty of the nation. No idividual has a right to say that the nation shall not worship God, although he may not believe in God. An infidel son cannot say to his father, who is a Christian, that he must not worship God in his family. When it comes to that, such a son must separate from the family—must go somewhere else—and the sooner the better. Eight-tenths of the nation are either christians, or desire that it should be a christian nation If they will it, by a great popular uprising, they can make it so. The speaker was no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he predicted that if the vital element of this Christian religion was not asserted, there would be a great religious war in this land. If we banish Christianity from among us, in any way that it can be banished, we cannot long survive as a nation. If we assert Christianity, as we have the power to assert it, we can save and preserve the nation. Shall we not assert it?

The speaker was listened to with close attention, and was frequently applauded.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Dr. McAllister, Esq., Chairman of the Business Committee, then stated that the Committee did not yet have the resolutions in proper shape for presentation. They had the following items, for the government of the Convention during the session of Friday:

Meet at nine o'clock, and continue in session till twelve. Meet at two and adjourn at five. Meet at seven in the evening, and adjourn at the pleasure of the Convention—the evening session to be spent in hearing addresses. And further, that the sessions be opened with prayer, and closed with the benediction.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Page asked whether there were to be no addresses during the day?

Mr. Brunot replied that it was understood the Business Committee would report resolutions for the action of the convention, and upon these there would no doubt be considerable discussion.

Adjourned with the Benediction, by Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot.

Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, No. 94 Fourth avenue.

On motion of Mr. Swearingen, Mr. W. J. Carson acted as chairman, *pro tem.*

The Committee on Rooms reported progress and were continued.

Mr. T. B. Swearingen, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Rules, submitted a draft of constitution, &c. Final action was postponed until next meeting, when a full attendance is requested. Report received and committee continued.

On motion of Mr. E. Abel, it was proposed to publish article eighth of the constitution in connection with the proceedings of this meeting, for the information of those who have not attended any of the meetings. The following is the article:

ARTICLE 8th.—No subject of a political or sectarian character will be allowed to be discussed at any meeting of the Association; and any member disturbing the harmony of the Association, by introducing such topics, shall be reprimanded by the presiding officer.

The following members were admitted and paid their dues: James E. Shidle, James Alcorn and P. H. Beach.

On motion adjourned to meet at the same place on next Thursday evening.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the friends and professional admirers of Miss Henrietta Osborne, the accomplished leading lady of Manager Canning's company, will have an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of her performances by responding to her first "bespeak" in Pittsburgh. The plays selected are popular, and will afford Miss Osborne ample scope for the display of her dramatic abilities. She is always correct on the stage, never giving the prompter any trouble, and interprets her characters with excellent judgment. She is deserving of a large and fashionable audience—such, as, no doubt, will assemble to-night.

MASQUERADE AT THE RINK.—Splendid ice and good music is promised at the Rink to-night; but the great attraction will be the grand masquerade carnival, in which many new, interesting and amusing characters will be presented. The champion skaters of Pennsylvania will also appear, so that the attractions are unusually great, and should call out a large attendance. For an hour's genuine enjoyment, commend us to the Rink this evening.

LECTURE.—Mrs. Waight, author of the "Priest and Nun," is announced to lecture at Masonic Hall on Monday evening on "American Romanism in the School, the Convent and the Confessional."

More Truths!

From Rev. Dr. George Marshall, member of Ohio Presbytery:

I have been treated Electrophatically by Dr. Sprecher, and cheerfully recommend it as a curative agent.

Rev. GEO. MARSHALL, D. D.

From the Great Tragedian, Edwin Forrest.

I have been treated Electrophatically, and can recommend it as a curative agent.

EDWIN FORREST.

Dr. Sprecher is developing marvelous truths in the use of medical electricity, at his office, 279 Penn street. He makes no charge for consultation.

ALLEGHENY.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Allegheny Postoffice, March 3d, 1870:

	Cents.
Boderker Gottfried, St. Louis, Mo.	3
Briggs Emily, Glendale, Mass.	3
Bales Frank, Shears' X Roads, Pa.	3
Caslin & Co., Temperanceville, Pa.	3
Dura Lizzie W., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Demiger Dellie, Jersey City, N. J.	3
Grow Lizzie, Dravosville, Pa.	3
Haskel Harriet, Pierpoint, Ohio	3
Kane Caroline, Shears' X Roads, Pa.	3
Williams M. V., Richmond, Va.	3

FRESH TEA CAKES.—Miller & McCullough.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—The friends and acquaintances of Byron H. Painter, Esq., were shocked yesterday upon hearing the announcement of his sudden death. Mr. Painter was one of our most active manufacturers, being junior member of Painter & Son, iron manufacturers, whose genial manners endeared him to a large circle of friends, while the community loses in him an energetic and enterprising citizen.

THE ice at the Rink is in good condition, and those who wish to enjoy an afternoon and evening's skating should take the present opportunity, as it may be the last this season. There will be a masquerade and carnival on Friday evening, and the Keystone Skating Club will appear in their funny costumes.

FRESH ROLLS.—Miller & McCullough, 58 Diamond.

A Seasonable Hint.

There is something singular in the rapid sequence of burglaries, robberies, midnight assaults and the operations of such thieves during the month. There seems to be good reasons for the belief, which obtains in several quarters outside of as well as at the Mayor's office, that a regular organized gang are operating in the city. The fact that their gains thus far have been limited is not in itself the strongest evidence that could be desired by the public that the operations of the thieves will be discontinued. The comparative immunity granted, the rogues is more than sufficient to overbalance their run of bad (or good) luck. We should not be surprised to hear of a successful "plant" one of these days, to employ the jargon of the thieves—one that will compel thinking people to provide, as far as prudence dictates, against other equally successful efforts. Certainly Allegheny has had more than its fair proportion of robberies and attempted robberies during the past month, robberies which embrace everything from the highest "walk" in the rogue's profession, to the treacherous tread of a footpad. The public should be on their guard for a season.

THE FIRE DEPARTMEN.

A Question of Uniformity.

To-morrow, or in the beginning of the next week, the firemen will have received the uniform specified in the clause of the ordinance relating to this subject. The uniform will consist of a belt, cap and a gum coat during service. Nothing is said concerning pantaloons, shirt or other articles of dress, but it is generally understood that the members of the Department will wear dark pantaloons, which, with the cap, shirt and belt, will aid materially in the make-up of the uniform. The belts are very handsome, with a white edging turned over a red band, bearing the company name in white raised letters. The cap is neat, spruce and handsome. The visor gives the cap a smart appearance, and the shield, (also white and red) on a dark glazed cap, with raised letters and numbers, is in itself sufficient to give the wearers a uniform appearance. Although nothing has been said concerning the shirts, the members of the several companies concluded to wear but one color. Two of the companies have deemed the blue, a color which experience has demonstrated "will stand a wash." It would be well if all the companies would wear one color, and thus render the uniform complete. Red is a showy color, and has been the preference of firemen from time immemorial, but that is precisely the reason why another color should be selected. A good, stable blue would present an appearance equally handsome, if not so showy in line. The several companies might also wear a distinguishing badge of peculiar design, easily recognized, which would add to their appearance on parade. In the matter of designs for badges no difficulty need be experienced. The names of the steamers will suggest suitable designs. But what we desire particularly to direct the attention of the firemen to is the propriety of deciding at an early day the style and color of the shirt to be worn hereafter. As much, if not more, depends upon this than the style of the cap and belt.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. There are few households without them. In fact everybody uses Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street. MWF

All Accounts Must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the eleventh day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories, where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mopaitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand disideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among officinal or advertised medicines.

LOCAL NOTICES.

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Good Ripe Red Tomatoes,
Green Corn,
Green Peas,
Lima Beans,
Pine Apples,
White and Yellow Peaches,
Strawberries,
Damson Plums,
Cherries, Raspberries,
Huckleberries,
Marmalades, Preserves,
Jellies, Extracts,
Potted Meats, Patti Defoi Gras,
Truffles, Fine Olive Oil,
&c., &c., &c.,
At 112 Federal street,
Allegheny City.
GEO. BEAVEN.

More Persons Contract Consumption
By neglecting a slight cough than by any other way. Use B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.
The genuine preparation just received and for sale by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.
Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TUF

Elegant Tea Sets,
In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

Liebig's Company's Extract of Meat
Secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping, and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig, the inventor, and of Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer, delegate. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TF

R. E. Breed & Co.,
No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.
The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Country Merchants
In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Tableware.
An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Silver-plated Ware.
All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1870. Benefit of the favorite and accomplished artiste,
Miss HENRIETTA OSBORNE,
For which occasion will be presented Bulwer's beautiful play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline.....Miss Henrietta Osborne.
To conclude with the Comedy of the
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Katharine.....Miss Henrietta Osborne.
SATURDAY—AFTER DARK MATINEE.
Saturday Evening—Joint Benefit of ARTHUR PALMER and CHAS. CROSBY, for which occasion Mr. HARRY HOTTO has kindly volunteered.

RINK!
Grand Masquerade Carnival
TO-NIGHT.
Many new, novel and interesting characters, among which are Our German Cousin, Toodles, Shoo Fly, Grecian Bend, Keyser and his Dog, and an endless variety of other Fancy and Comic Costumes.
SPLENDID ICE AND GOOD MUSIC.
Champion Skater of Penna.,
WILL APPEAR.

LECTURES.

MRS. J. M'N. WAIGHT, ATHOR OF "Priest and Nun" and "Almost a Nun,"
WILL LECTURE ON
"American Romanism in the School, the Convent and the Confessional,"
AT MASONIC HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH.

AUCTION SALES.

Great Picture Sale
AT
PHILADELPHIA.
ON THE
Evenings of March 10th and 11th,
Will be sold, without limit, the entire collection of
OIL PAINTINGS,
BELONGING TO
Messrs. BAILEY & CO., Jewelers,
COMPRISING WORKS OF
ACHENBACH, GUSTAVE MULLER,
FLAMM, HERZOG,
SALENTIN, HUBNER,
VAUTIER, VOLTZ,
CARL BECKER, HARTMANN,
HILDEBRAND, &C., &C.
THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT
HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
NO. 1,125 CHESTNUT STREET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
ON FRANKLIN ST., ALLEGHENY,
AT AUCTION.
On Friday, March 4th, at 4 O'clock,
Will be sold by Auction, on the premises, the Property, No. 297 Franklin street. The Lot is 24 by 130 feet to a 24 feet alley. The House is a recently built two story Brick, with pressed front, containing 8 Rooms, Bath, and finished Attic; it has a wide Hall, Saloon Parlor, Marble Mantles, inside Shutters, Cornice and Center Pieces in Hall and Parlor; Hot and Cold Water, Range and Gas throughout the House. The location is very desirable, being near to the northern end of Allegheny avenue.
For business men it is a very convenient and desirable place of residence. Terms at sale.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE WAY PROPERTY,
Corner of Fifth (formerly Pitt) Street,
120 Feet by 280 Feet.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 15th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET, that large and valuable Business Property, at corner of Duquesne Way and Fifth street, (formerly Pitt street), lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. The Lot is 120 feet front on Duquesne Way, and 280 feet in depth along Fifth or Pitt street, to a 30 foot alley. Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION SALE—Will be sold by Auction,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.
One House and Lot, comprising one-half Acre of Ground, situated at Mansfield station, fifteen minutes walk from the Pan Handle Railroad. House containing seven Rooms, suitable for two families; Stable, Well and large Dry Cellar. JEAN REBOUL.
N. WHITING, Auctioneer.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of JOHN McGRADY, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment without delay to
JOHN WALLACK,
WILLIAM RIDDELL,
Administrators.
Pittsburgh, January 31.